The DAILY COMMERCIAL, published by the COMMERCIAL Printing Company, corner Fifth Avenue and Smithfield Street, opposite Postoffice.

C. D. BRIGHAM, Editor.

M. F. RYAN, Business Manager.

☞ TERMS OF THE DAILY: Single copy, 3 cents; delivered by carriers per week, 25 cents; subscribers by mail (per year), $10 00.

☞ Communications designed for publication should be addressed to the Editor.

☞ Letters on Business, Subscription, &c., address THE COMMERCIAL, Pittsburgh.

The Weekly Commercial, a large sheet containing all the Current News, Miscellaneous, Literary and Selectable Intelligence, and Valuable Reading for the Family.

☞ TERMS OF THE WEEKLY: Per Year (5½ issues), $2 00; in Clubs of Twenty, $1 50; one copy gratis to the getter-up of the Club.

The money must always accompany the order, and in no instance can these terms be departed from.

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The Pittsburgh Commercial.

VOL. IX. PITTSBURGH, SATURDAY MORNING, MAY 18, 1872. NO. 215.

FIRST EDITION.

EUROPE.

BY THE ATLANTIC CABLE.

The Anxiety in London Unabated.

LONDON, May 17.—The supplemental article to the Treaty of Washington continues to be the most prominent subject attracting public attention. The leading editorial articles of every London morning paper are devoted to the subject. The delay of the American Senate in acting upon the proposed article is regarded as fatal to it.

Speech of Sir Stafford Northcote on Treaty Matters.

LONDON, May 17.—At a meeting of the Exeter Chamber of Commerce to-night, Sir Stafford Northcote, who presided, made a speech in which he alluded to the negotiations preceding the signing of the Treaty of Washington. He stated that the understanding of the British Commissioners was that a promise had been given that claims for indirect damages should not be presented, but it was necessary that the American Senate should not be placed in a position requiring the confession that a wrong had been done. On a previous occasion the matter had been treated in a statesmanlike manner. No petty question was then admitted. If the Senate now dealt as it did with the negotiation last year, a settlement might be counted on as sure to be made.

Loss of the Steamship Tripoli.

LONDON, May 17.—The agent of the Cunard line has received information of the loss of the steamer Tripoli, from Liverpool for Boston. The Tripoli went ashore on South Tusker Rock, off Carnsore Point, on the Irish coast. The crew and passengers were saved, but the vessel will be a total loss. Little of the cargo can be saved.

Still Hopeful.

LONDON, May 8.—The correspondence between the British and American governments is published and commented on by the journals, which generally express the hope of a favorable decision by the Senate.

Miscellaneous Dispatches.

PARIS, May 17.—The negotiations between the government at Versailles and the German Minister, looking to the total evacuation of the remaining French territory now occupied by German troops, are reported progressing favorably.

LONDON, May 17.—It is remarked that the London *News*, which is now against the Alabamas in the international race, is by no means the strongest which could have been selected. The *Echo* of to-day, however, thinks it amply strong enough to beat the American crew.

MADRID, May 17.—News has been received of a fight at Manaria, and the defeat of the Carlists, numbering 1,000, by the forces under General Letorna. The insurgents lost twenty-one killed and a large number of wounded and prisoners.

LONDON, May 17.—The Atalanta crew to-day received from America the new shell in which they intended to row the international match on the Thames, but on inspection it was found that the boat had been ruined during the voyage, it having been badly packed. This unfortunate accident, however, will not prevent the race, as the crew have ordered another boat here, which will be finished in time for the race.

MADRID, May 17.—Official dispatches from Marshal Serrano report that he has established his headquarters at Galdaeano.

PARIS, May 17.—It is reported from the Spanish frontier through Carlist channels that the Government troops have been defeated near Bilboa with a loss of many prisoners.

Marine News.

MOVILLE, May 17.—The steamship Corinthia, from Portland, has arrived.

The Markets.

LONDON, May 17, 5 P. M.—Consols for money 93; for account 93. American securities—5-20s of '62, 89¾; 5-20s of '65, 90½; 5-20s of '67, 93; 10-40s, 89.

PARIS, May 17.—Rentes 3 francs 20 centimes. The specie in the Bank of France has increased 4,000,000 francs.

LIVERPOOL, May 17.—Cotton firm; middling uplands 11¾d. Breadstuffs easier; California white wheat 12s 8da12s 10; red spring 11s 8da11s 10d; red winter 12s 6d. Flour 27s 6da28s 6d. Corn 28s 9d. Cheese 60s.

RELIGIOUS.

The M. E. General Conference.

NEW YORK, May 7.—The Methodist General Conference held its fifteenth day's session today. Bishop Ames presiding. The Special Committee reported on the support of Bishops. The first section provides that the Bishops, instead of being paid from the profits of the Book Concern, be paid from sums raised by the annual conferences from congregations, the laity thus directly contributing, and the agents of the Book Concern to be bankers of the fund and make quadrennial reports. There was a warm debate; some delegates objecting to increasing the collections on the people. The section was adopted. Bishop Ames returned thanks on behalf of the Bishops for placing them in right pecuniary relations with the church. Section 2, providing for the creation of a permanent fund by donations, legacies and otherwise, the interest from which shall be subject to the order of the General Conference, was adopted.

A committee was appointed to fill vacancies in the Board of Trustees of the General Conference. The order of the day, religious services to obtain divine guidance in the selection of Bishops, was then taken up, and the business portion of the session terminated.

The General Synod of the Reformed Presbyterian Church

Convened again this morning in Brooklyn. Rev. Dr. Thompson addressed the Synod on the binding obligation of the Savior's command to preach the Gospel to every creature. The Committee appointed to prepare a schedule of devotional exercises for each day of the session reported. For Saturday, Unanimity in prayer necessary to its efficacy; Monday, How to increase the efficacy of Sunday schools; Tuesday, National reform; Wednesday, How can the Church influence the community at large to perform aright their civil duties?

Reports were made by the Northern, Eastern, Ohio, Pittsburgh, Chicago and Philadelphia Presbyteries. Delegates from Chicago and Illinois had many interesting facts and incidents to state concerning the effect of the recent great conflagration on church interests. Many had lost their building and equipments entire, and many families had been entirely deprived of their houses, clothing, etc., but through the universal charity which manifested itself on the occasion, they were fast resuming their former condition of prosperity and usefulness, and looked forward to a future bright and glorious.

Presbyterian General Assembly at Detroit.

DETROIT, May 17.—In the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church little was done this morning beyond calling for papers and appointing the standing committees in preparation for the real work of the session. The very neat and happy speech preceding the announcement of the committees, the Moderator, Dr. Niccols, stated that he had paid little attention to the manner in relation of members as old school and new school men, and urged the importance of disregarding such distinctions hereafter. At the afternoon session a paper was presented proposing the transfer of the Danville Theological Seminary to San Francisco. The committee appointed by the last Assembly, to report upon the subject of Presbyterian Union in the Assembly, presented an elaborate paper, proposing the election of commissioners by the synods upon a method which takes account of the number both of ministers and communicants. A report on the subject of the demission of the ministry led to an extended and interesting debate, which was closed at the hour of adjournment. This report is adverse to the demission of the ministerial office, but provides for the demission of the work of the ministry in certain cases.

Incendiarism at Sharpsville, Pa.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

SHARPSVILLE, PA., May 17, 1872.

Last night the hoisting and engine house of Kimberly, Forker & Co.'s coal mines were burned to the ground. A day or two since Messrs. K., F. & Co. made a proposition to their miners that if they would go to work at ten cents advance instead of twenty, they would give the miners steady work; if not, the works would stop until September. The miners would not accept these terms, and were ordered to take their tools out of the bank. The fire last night is supposed to be the result, as it was undoubtedly set on fire. Loss about $10,000, no insurance.

Probably Fatal Accident at Mansfield, Ohio

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

MANSFIELD, O., May 17, 1872.

William Spang, a brakeman on the evening express, north, on the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, fell from the roof of a car as the train was approaching this city this evening, and received injuries in the head and breast which, it is feared will prove fatal before morning.

The Pennsylvania Petroleum Road—Indignation Meeting.

TITUSVILLE, PA., May 17.—A mass meeting was held in this city last evening to express the indignation of citizens at the attempt of the Oil Creek Road in trying to prevent the Pennsylvania Petroleum Road crossing their track and entering the city. The road now has a thousand men at work, with sixty miles graded, and it is expected cars will be running between Titusville and Erie by August first. The attempt to consolidate the refining business of the country proved a failure. The convention has adjourned.

In the West Division of Chicago yesterday a man named Summons, a carpenter, shot and instantly killed his wife, and then put a bullet through his own head, falling dead by her side. They lived together unhappily, and the immediate cause of the tragedy was the taking of steps by the wife to secure a divorce.

XLII. CONGRESS.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 17, 1872.

SENATE.

The House resolution for final adjournment on the 3d of June was referred to the Committee on Finance.

The House bill to amend the act to provide for greater security of life on vessels propelled in whole or in part by steam, was passed.

The *habeas corpus* suspension act came up, and Mr. SCOTT addressed the Senate at length in favor of the bill.

Mr. PRATT followed in support of the bill.

On motion of Mr. SHERMAN, an order was made that the pending bill shall be taken up at twelve o'clock on Monday, and that the session of Tuesday shall not end until the bill is disposed of.

After an executive session the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

The House went into Committee of the Whole on the tax and tariff bill.

Mr. BROOKS offered an amendment to the tariff on paper, which was fixed yesterday at ninety per cent. of the existing duties, providing that the duty on printing paper, whether sized or unsized, shall be equal, and twenty per cent. *ad valorem*. Agreed to, 80 to 76.

Mr. SHELDON moved to insert the following paragraph: On vermuth forty per cent. *ad valorem*. Agreed to.

Mr. DAWES moved to insert the following paragraph: On mustard, ground in bulk, ten cents per pound; in glass or tin fourteen cents. Also the following: mustard seed, brown or white, free of duty. Agreed to. Also the following: On zante or other currants, 1 cent per pound; on figs, 2½ cents; on raisins, 2½ cents. Agreed to. Also, to amend the items taxing acids, by making acetous and hyrolygneous acids of a specific gravity of 10.47 or less, 5 cents per pound, and over that specific gravity, 30 cents per pound. Agreed to.

Mr. KERR moved to insert a paragraph making the duty on copper in ores 2½ cents per pound, if fine copper, &c.; on all regulus or black or coarse copper, 3 cents; on old copper, 3½ cents; in plates, bars, &c., 4 cents; on copper in rolled plates, &c., and on all manufactures of copper, 40 per cent. *ad valorem*. Agreed to, 76 to 65.

Mr. FRYE moved to insert the following paragraph: On cheese, ten cents a pound, and on all Emery grains, two cents per pound. Agreed to, 74 to 71.

Mr. FARNSWORTH moved to insert the following paragraph: On preserved meats, condensed milk, 35 per cent. *ad valorem*. Agreed to.

Mr. HILL moved to insert the following paragraph: On oatmeal, one cent. per pound. Rejected.

Mr. BECK moved to insert a paragraph authorizing one-half of the customs duty to be paid in legal tender notes.

Mr. BUTLER, of Massachusetts, suggested one-third.

Mr. BECK accepted the modification.

Mr. SARGENT offered as a substitute to make notes of gold banks duly organized under United States laws serviceable for import duties. Rejected. Mr. Beck's proposition making one-third of the duties payable in legal tender notes was agreed to, 94 to 63.

Mr. SARGENT offered a proviso that national bank notes required to be redeemed in gold may be received for import duties. Agreed to.

Mr. DAWES offered an additional proviso that the provisions of this section (Beck's) shall not go into effect until the national currency shall be at par with gold. Rejected, 55 to 92.

Mr. GARFIELD moved to add to the section a provision that it shall not continue in force except as to gold notes after any increase shall be authorized by law in the present volume of United States notes.

Mr. WHITTHORNE moved to add to Mr. Garfield's amendment the words "except notes issued to retire five per cent. United States bonds." Rejected. Mr. Garfield's amendment was rejected, 46 to 76.

Mr. STARKWEATHER moved that the section should not go into effect until after a year.

Mr. BLAIR, of Missouri, moved to make the duty on type, type metal and stereotype plates ten per cent. *ad valorem*.

Without voting on it the committee rose, on motion of Mr. DAWES, because it was so difficult to get a quorum of the House to vote.

DAWES moved to revoke all leaves of absence after Monday next, and to grant no more during the present session.

After considerable colloquy as to the absence of members and the difficulty of getting those in attendance to vote, Mr. DAWES offered a resolution directing the clerk to request all absent members to return to the House. Mr. Dawes's resolution was adopted, and the House again went into Committee on the tariff and tax bill.

Mr. BROOKS moved to add to Mr. Blair's amendment the words, "and on lead and other materials that enter into type, ten per cent. *ad valorem*." Rejected, 57 to 77. Mr. Blair's amendment was also rejected.

Mr. DAWES moved to make the duty on glass 90 per cent. of the existing duty. Agreed to.

Mr. FARNSWORTH moved to add the following paragraph: On tin in sheets or plates, 15 per cent. *ad valorem*. Agreed to, 87 to 45.

Mr. BURCHARD moved to make the tax on wood screws, two inches or over in length, 4 cents per pound; less than two inches, 6 cents, and less than three-fourths of an inch 9 cents. Agreed to.

Mr. DUELL moved to make Moosic iron, made from sand ore, ten dollars a ton.

Mr. CONGER moved to make it six dollars and thirty cents. The amendment was agreed to.

The committee then passed to the next section, which, on motion of Mr. MERRIAM, was amended so as to read, "That all acts requiring duties to be assessed on packages, commission, brokerage, cost of transportation, shipment and other like costs and incidental charges incurred in packing and shipping merchandise, are hereby repealed."

The Committee then passed to the next section, enumerating articles to be placed on the free list.

Mr. DAWES moved to add cocoa. Agreed to.

Mr. HARRIS, of Virginia, moved to insert printing paper. Rejected.

Mr. HOLMAN moved to insert printing paper. Rejected.

On motion of Mr. FOSTER, of Ohio, the clause admitting skins free of duty was amended by adding the words "except sheep skins with the wool on."

Mr. GARFIELD moved to add to the free list books printed in foreign languages, and books in the English language of an edition unrevised in twenty years. Agreed to.

Mr. CONGER moved to add gilling twine and net twine for fishermen. Rejected.

Mr. L. MYERS moved to strike calomel from the free list. Rejected.

Mr. DAWES moved to insert quicksilver. Agreed to.

Mr. SARGENT moved to insert jute butts. Agreed to.

Mr. WALLS moved to add after the words "bulbous roots," the words "and tropical and semi-tropical plants of all kinds." Agreed to.

Mr. KELLEY moved to insert tin. Rejected.

Mr. L. MYERS moved to strike out Epsom salts. Rejected.

Mr. KIRK moved to insert buckwheat. Rejected.

Mr. McINTYRE moved to insert salt. Rejected, 64 to 81.

On motion of Mr. STARKWEATHER, saltpetre was inserted.

On motion of Mr. KELLOGG, gunpowder was added to it.

On motion of Mr. TOWNSEND, of New York, jute was inserted.

Mr. BUTLER, of Massachusetts, moved to insert extracts of barks for tanning purposes. Agreed to.

Mr. FARNSWORTH moved to insert pine lumber for building and fencing. Rejected, 66 to 83.

Mr. DUELL moved to insert fish. Rejected.

Mr. McCORMICK moved to insert quinine. Agreed to.

Mr. McNEELY moved to strike out lard. Rejected; also, to strike out charcoal and insert coal. Rejected.

Mr. HIBBARD moved to insert grindstones. Rejected.

Mr. W. R. ROBERTS moved to insert liquorice. Agreed to.

Mr. STORM moved to insert emery ore. Agreed to.

Mr. COTTON moved to insert seeds of forest trees.

Mr. WALL moved to strike out perishable fruits. Agreed to.

Motions were made and rejected to put on the free list medicinal books, firewood, leather, newspapers, sal soda, cotton waste, books used in colleges and schools, old white hats and coats, wheat and the Holy Bible.

The committee passed to the sections following the free list.

Mr. KELLEY moved to strike out the section which amends the eighth section of the tariff act of June 1864, in regard to ribbons. Agreed to.

The committee then passed unto the eighth section, which allows lumber, timber, hemp, manilla, iron, steel and copper to be imported, free of duty, to be used in the construction of wooden sailing vessels for foreign trade, including trade between the Atlantic and Pacific ports of the United States.

Mr. HALL moved to strike out the exception as to foreign vessels, so as to let the section apply to all vessels. Rejected, 61 to 63.

Mr. LYNCH moved to allow vessels built under the provisions of the section to engage in coastwise trade two months in any one year.

Mr. HOLMAN moved to amend Mr. Lynch's amendment by making it apply to steamboats on interior waters of the United States. Agreed to. Mr. Lynch's amendment as amended was agreed to.

Mr. KELLY moved to make allowance equally to duty where articles of American produce are used. Rejected.

Mr. COX moved to repeal the registry law of 1792, and to admit foreign-built vessels to American registry. Ruled out on a point of order.

The committee having reached the internal revenue sections of the bill rose. After a motion by Mr. SPEER to repeal the whole internal revenue system, on which no vote was taken, the House adjourned.

A New England musical-instrument maker is constructing a gigantic fiddle for the Boston jubilee. It is estimated that the sound produced from one slide of the bow will last nearly three weeks.

SECOND EDITION.

WASHINGTON.

The Consequential Conundrum.

WITHDRAWAL OF INDIRECT CLAIMS PROBABLE.

The Supplemental Treaty Unpopular

THE BUELL RECORD INVESTIGATION.

Progress of the Tariff Bill.

Steamboat Bill Passed by the Senate

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 17, 1872.

The Foreign Relations Committee

Had a meeting this morning to discuss the supplemental treaty. There was much reluctance manifested to advise the President to submit such a treaty as is proposed. If the matter shape itself so as to make a vote upon the proposition as it now stands, it seems pretty certain that a two-thirds vote can be secured for it, but the most probable course appears to be that the President will be advised to withdraw that portion of our case relating to indirect damages from the Geneva Tribunal, and allow the conference to go on, leaving consequential claims for future decision. Some of the most successful lobbyists known to Washington are here at work in favor of the plan which will result in withdrawing the objectionable chapter of our case. Various financial influences are also represented by men of much standing and weight. The indications are that in some shape our claim for indirect damages will be withdrawn, and the conference will meet for business in June. The expectation is that the Senate will take up the matter to-morrow. The friends of Bancroft Davis are complaining bitterly that he is generally charged with the authorship of the chapter of our case on indirect losses, whereas it was prepared by Caleb Cushing under instructions from Secretary Fish.

The Buell Records.

The House Military Committee had a very warm discussion this morning over the methods of proceeding in the Buell record case. The chairman takes the ground that it is no part of the committee's business to supply lost records, even if the testimony given enables it to do so. One of the officers of the Buell court has testified that Gen. Buell had a full copy of the records furnished him by permission of the court, and several members of the committee think it a good opportunity to ascertain the exact character of the record, and also by insisting on a copy of it in evidence to carry out the resolution of the House to have it made public. The majority of the committee finally voted to summon General Buell. Ben. Pittman, of Cincinnati, has also been subpœnaed. He made the official report of the court. The investigation is beginning to excite much attention, especially among military men, and is the only one of this session non-political in its character.

Progress of the Tariff Bill.

The House made a decided advance on the tariff bill to-day, reaching the internal revenue sections. No debate can be had on these unless by a two-thirds vote on Monday the time is extended. A strong effort will then be made to reopen the debate, which Mr. Dawes will oppose. The most important amendment adopted was in relation to the proposition of the Mr. Beck, authorizing half the duties to be paid in greenbacks, which, on motion of Mr. Butler, was changed to one-third. The amendment was accepted, 46 to 76.

Mr. STARKWEATHER moved that the section should not go into effect until after a year.

Mr. BLAIR, of Missouri, moved to make the duty on type, type metal and stereotype plates ten per cent. *ad valorem*. Rejected.

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THE WEATHER.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER,
WASHINGTON, May 17, 1873, 7 P. M.

PROBABILITIES.

The area of cloud and rain will extend eastward over the South Atlantic, Middle and New England States, with a falling barometer, and southerly to easterly winds to-night; a rising barometer, westerly to northerly winds and clearing weather extend eastward over the upper lake region and Ohio valley to-night, and probably over the gulf States and Western portion of the South Atlantic and Middle States on Saturday. Dangerous winds are not anticipated.

POLITICAL.

The Wisconsin Democracy.

MILWAUKEE, May 17.—The Democratic State Central Committee met in this city to-day. There was a full attendance. They issued a call for the Democratic State Convention to be held in Milwaukee June 13th, at which delegates to Baltimore will be chosen. No allusion to the indorsement of Greeley was made in the official deliberations of the Committee, but feeling on the subject ran high, and there was a large attendance of Democrats from all parts of the State deeply interested in the question.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, May 17, 1872.

MOB VIOLENCE.

A mob of strikers attacked a number of laborers on the works of the Metropolitan Gas Company, Sixty-second street, this morning. An extensive fight ensued, during which the strikers were driven off by the Germans, and the police protected the workmen from further interference.

The grand jury of the Court of General Sessions have not indicted Tweed and Oakey Hall.

The Norwegian Society celebrated their national holiday at East River Park to-day.

The Carpenters' Union now numbers two thousand members, owing to accessions since the strike.

The master masons have agreed to the eight-hour system, wages four dollars a day, from July 1st.

ARRIVED.

The steamer Miranda, from Naples.

NEWS SUMMARY.

BY TELEGRAPH.

The Dominion Parliament on Thursday practically ratified and confirmed the treaty of Washington, as far as Canada is concerned.

The Boston Common Council has voted in favor of opening the public library on the Sabbath.

The horse-shoers of Boston and vicinity are organizing a strike for higher wages.

At Utica, N. Y., yesterday, in the case of Josephine McCarty, charged with the murder of Henry H. Hall, in a street car, the jury returned a verdict of not guilty. There was tumultuous applause in the Court room on the announcement of the verdict. Mrs. McCarty was rearrested on a bench warrant, on a charge of assault on Milton H. Thompson, with intent to kill.

STATE POLITICS.

F. W. KNOX, Esq., has been elected Senatorial delegate to the Reading convention from the Eighteenth District—Clinton, Cambria, Clearfield and Elk counties. No instructions.

Last week the Oil City *Derrick* published a call asking J. M. Dickey, Esq., of Franklin, to become a candidate for Congress. That gentleman publishes a card stating that he cannot consistently with his business affairs allow his name to be used.

Capt. R. Taggart, of Tidioute, has been elected Representative delegate to the Reading Convention from Warren county. J. B. Hamilton is recommended for Senatorial delegate. No instructions.

An American Vessel Bothering the Spaniards.

NEW YORK, May 17.—Kingston, Jamica, dates of the 10th inst., state that the steamer Edgar Stewart, with a cargo of war material for Cuba, but with clearance papers from New London for Key West, arrived there on the 14th of April. Prior to arriving at Kingston she made a point at Cuba in the night, and sent a boat load of men ashore who failed to return. She again put to sea and returned to the same point the next night, but the men did not come back to her. A number of Cubans on board the Stewart then rose against her commander, and took possession, but being chased by a Spanish war vessel, restored him again to command, and he ran her into Kingston, reporting "in distress." The Captain preferred charges of mutiny against the crew, who in turn preferred charges of filibustering against the captain. The result of this litigation was that the vessel was put in charge of the naval authorities at Port Royal. After examination the vessel was delivered to the United States Consul, she having been kept under the eyes of the British steamer Plover. Meantime a Spanish war steamer arrived to watch the movements of the Stewart, and the United States steamer Wyoming also arrived. The Captain of the Wyoming put an officer and crew on board the Stewart, and she will be sent to Key West, the Wyoming convoying her to prevent interference by the Spanish frigate.

Fire at Shamburg, Pa.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

SHAMBURG, PA., May 17, 1872.

The engine house and derrick of well No. 24, Tallman farm, Shamburg, owned by Stewart & Austin, were burned at half-past eleven this morning. The fire is supposed to have caught from benzine burning into the fire box. The machinery was badly damaged. No one was present at the origin of the fire.

THE PENNSYLVANIA FOREST FIRES.

Horrible Death of a Wood Chopper.

The Chambersburg *Opinion*, of May 14th, says: A great fire has been raging for about a week past, near and about Mount Parnel and Franklin Furnace. We are told that the Franklin Furnace Company have sustained a very serious loss in cord wood—about 3,500 cords having been consumed. The people are in part of the communities burning up their supply lost records, even if the testimony given enables it to do so. One of the officers of the Buell court has testified that Gen. Buell had a full copy of the records furnished him by permission of the court, and several members of the committee think it a good opportunity to ascertain the exact character of the record, and also by insisting on a copy of it in evidence to carry out the resolution of the House to have it made public. The majority of the committee finally voted to summon General Buell. Ben. Pittman, of Cincinnati, has also been subpœnaed. He made the official report of the court. The investigation is beginning to excite much attention, especially among military men, and is the only one of this session non-political in its character.

Progress of the Tariff Bill.

The House made a decided advance on the tariff bill to-day, reaching the internal revenue sections. No debate can be had on these unless by a two-thirds vote on Monday the time is extended. A strong effort will then be made to reopen the debate, which Mr. Dawes will oppose. The most important amendment adopted was in relation to the proposition of the Mr. Beck, authorizing half the duties to be paid in greenbacks, which, on motion of Mr. Butler, was changed to one-third. The amendment was accepted, 46 to 76.

Mr. STARKWEATHER moved that the section should not go into effect until after a year.

Mr. BLAIR, of Missouri, moved to make the duty on type, type metal and stereotype plates ten per cent. *ad valorem*. Rejected.

Without voting on it the committee rose, on motion of Mr. DAWES, because it was so difficult to get a quorum of the House to vote.

DAWES moved to revoke all leaves of absence after Monday next, and to grant no more during the present session.

After considerable colloquy as to the absence of members and the difficulty of getting those in attendance to vote, Mr. DAWES offered a resolution directing the clerk to request all absent members to return to the House. Mr. Dawes's resolution was adopted, and the House again went into Committee on the tariff and tax bill.

Mr. BROOKS moved to add to Mr. Blair's amendment the words, "and on lead and other materials that enter into type, ten per cent. *ad valorem*." Rejected, 57 to 77. Mr. Blair's amendment was also rejected.

Mr. DAWES moved to make the duty on glass 90 per cent. of the existing duty. Agreed to.

Mr. FARNSWORTH moved to add the following paragraph: On tin in sheets or plates, 15 per cent. *ad valorem*. Agreed to, 87 to 45.

Mr. BURCHARD moved to make the tax on wood screws, two inches or over in length, 4 cents per pound; less than two inches, 6 cents, and less than three-fourths of an inch 9 cents. Agreed to.

Mr. DUELL moved to make Moosic iron, made from sand ore, ten dollars a ton.

Mr. CONGER moved to make it six dollars and thirty cents. The amendment was agreed to.

The committee then passed to the next section, which, on motion of Mr. MERRIAM, was amended so as to read, "That all acts requiring duties to be assessed on packages, commission, brokerage, cost of transportation, shipment and other like costs and incidental charges incurred in packing and shipping merchandise, are hereby repealed."

The Committee then passed to the next section, enumerating articles to be placed on the free list.

Mr. DAWES moved to add cocoa. Agreed to.

Mr. HARRIS, of Virginia, moved to insert printing paper. Rejected.

Mr. HOLMAN moved to insert printing paper. Rejected.

On motion of Mr. FOSTER, of Ohio, the clause admitting skins free of duty was amended by adding the words "except sheep skins with the wool on."

Mr. GARFIELD moved to add to the free list books printed in foreign languages, and books in the English language of an edition unrevised in twenty years. Agreed to.

Mr. CONGER moved to add gilling twine and net twine for fishermen. Rejected.

Mr. L. MYERS moved to strike calomel from the free list. Rejected.

Mr. DAWES moved to insert quicksilver. Agreed to.

Mr. SARGENT moved to insert jute butts. Agreed to.

Mr. WALLS moved to add after the words "bulbous roots," the words "and tropical and semi-tropical plants of all kinds." Agreed to.

Mr. KELLEY moved to insert tin. Rejected.

Mr. L. MYERS moved to strike out Epsom salts. Rejected.

Mr. KIRK moved to insert buckwheat. Rejected.

Mr. McINTYRE moved to insert salt. Rejected, 64 to 81.

On motion of Mr. STARKWEATHER, saltpetre was inserted.

On motion of Mr. KELLOGG, gunpowder was added to it.

On motion of Mr. TOWNSEND, of New York, jute was inserted.

Mr. BUTLER, of Massachusetts, moved to insert extracts of barks for tanning purposes. Agreed to.

Mr. FARNSWORTH moved to insert pine lumber for building and fencing. Rejected, 66 to 83.

Mr. DUELL moved to insert fish. Rejected.

Mr. McCORMICK moved to insert quinine. Agreed to.

Mr. McNEELY moved to strike out lard. Rejected; also, to strike out charcoal and insert coal. Rejected.

Mr. HIBBARD moved to insert grindstones. Rejected.

Mr. W. R. ROBERTS moved to insert liquorice. Agreed to.

Mr. STORM moved to insert emery ore. Agreed to.

Mr. COTTON moved to insert seeds of forest trees.

Mr. WALL moved to strike out perishable fruits. Agreed to.

Motions were made and rejected to put on the free list medicinal books, firewood, leather, newspapers, sal soda, cotton waste, books used in colleges and schools, old white hats and coats, wheat and the Holy Bible.

The committee passed to the sections following the free list.

Mr. KELLEY moved to strike out the section which amends the eighth section of the tariff act of June 1864, in regard to ribbons. Agreed to.

The committee then passed unto the eighth section, which allows lumber, timber, hemp, manilla, iron, steel and copper to be imported, free of duty, to be used in the construction of wooden sailing vessels for foreign trade, including trade between the Atlantic and Pacific ports of the United States.

Mr. HALL moved to strike out the exception as to foreign vessels, so as to let the section apply to all vessels. Rejected, 61 to 63.

Mr. LYNCH moved to allow vessels built under the provisions of the section to engage in coastwise trade two months in any one year.

Mr. HOLMAN moved to amend Mr. Lynch's amendment by making it apply to steamboats on interior waters of the United States. Agreed to. Mr. Lynch's amendment as amended was agreed to.

Mr. KELLY moved to make allowance equally to duty where articles of American produce are used. Rejected.

Mr. COX moved to repeal the registry law of 1792, and to admit foreign-built vessels to American registry. Ruled out on a point of order.

The committee having reached the internal revenue sections of the bill rose. After a motion by Mr. SPEER to repeal the whole internal revenue system, on which no vote was taken, the House adjourned.

SOMERSET CONTRIBUTIONS.

Over $5,500 Paid In—Two Thousand Dollars Additional Sent to the Sufferers.

The following additional subscriptions to the Somerset Fund were paid in yesterday to Mr. Patterson, treasurer: Col. Kerr, $5; W. P. Shinn, $5; Thomas M. Howe, $50; M. Stewart, $1; T. B. McConnell, $3; Mr. Lafferty, $1: Mr. Herzberg, $1; Dr. Lewis, $5; Mitchell & Son, $5; Mr. Rahauser, $2; F. Sellers, $5; Dr. Marchant, $5; J. Beckert, $1; Mr. McWilliams, $1; Dr. Gross, $5. R. M. McClarren, $2; John J. Foster, $1; A. C. Spangler, $2; John Lusk, $2; W. L. Dennison, $5; Chess, Smythe & Co., $25; Charles A. Wood, $25; S. Cluley, $5; Loomis & Collingwood, $25; Reymer, Bausman & Co., $100; S. McMasters, $5; J. H. Parker, $10; Lindsay, Sterrett & Ewer, $10; Carey, Fogarty & Co., $5; McMillen, Morrison & Co., $5; S. M. Crickert, $5; D. Chestnut, $5; Frank Van Gorder, $10; J. W. Baxter, $3; McHenry & Hood, $5; D. Wallace, $10; Lang & McKallip, $5; Harris & Ewing, $10; J. H. Denuler, $5; T. & J. T. McCance, 20; A lady, $2; Chas. J. Clarke, $100; People's Savings Bank of Pittsburgh, $100; Bank of Pittsburgh, $100; Commercial Banking Company, $50; Robinson Bros., $25; Real Estate Savings Bank, $50; Isaac Jones, $50; Merchants' and Manufacturers' National Bank, $100; Farmers' Deposit National Bank, $50; Duquesne Savings Bank, $50; Jas. T. Brady & Co., $50; Germania Savings Bank, $50; Dollar Savings Bank, $200; C. B. Caughey, $10; J. H. Hildebrand, $2; J. T. Havekotte, $10; J. Murphy, $1; Graff, Hugus & Co., $10; Bierman & Heidelberg, $10; C. Schulze, $1; J. D. Thompson, $10; F. G.

The Daily Commercial.

SATURDAY, MAY 18, 1872.

THE Springfield *Republican*, ever since the Cincinnati Convention, has been trying to decide why Mr. GREELEY came to be nominated, the editor being an ardent supporter of Mr. ADAMS. At last the question has been solved, or nearly so, for we now find the editor expressing the belief that "Providence directed the passions and the follies of men for his nomination," to which is added this pious thought:

"He is also directing their wisdom, as well as their instincts, to his triumphant election. The will of God be done;' and if it take this form, we trust he will not desert His servant, when He has elevated him to the White House."

It is entirely evident that the editor of the *Republican* has "a realizing sense" of what is most needed in Mr. GREELEY's case. Such thoughts in a worldly mind are usually the product of extreme desperation, great sinners turning to "Providence" only when they have no other aid and no right to expect even that.

THE New York *World* prints extracts from the Republican platform of 1856, when that party made its first Presidential nomination, and from that of 1860, on which Mr. LINCOLN was elected, to show that the Republican party of to-day is not the party of that earlier period. At what date did the war of the rebellion occur? Or has there really been no secession and bloody-handed attempt to strangle liberty and set back the progress of the age? The *World* quotes the Republican platform of 1860. Does it happen to recollect what followed the people's lawful and peaceable election of the candidate nominated upon it? Who made necessary the changes in platforms and policy of which that journal complains? Of course, if it holds now as it held then, that the endurance of our political fabric was of secondary importance to the principle of States rights, there is nothing more to be said. Nevertheless, when making comparisons, it should be careful that they are of a character not to provoke damaging comment. Don't expose your own breast when lunging at an opponent, *World*. It is dangerous.

THE President's recent message to Congress concerning the necessity of the adoption of measures for the protection of immigrants from the demoralizing influences and barbarous treatment to which during their passage to this country and upon their arrival in it they are now so often exposed, is attracting deserved attention, and it is to be hoped that before it adjourns Congress may see fit to take some practical steps toward carrying out the humane recommendations of the Executive. The hardships and sufferings to which this large and constantly increasing class of inchoate citizens are now compelled to submit during the voyage hither, and the iniquitous impositions practised upon their ignorance by unscrupulous harpies after reaching port, would certainly seem to call for immediate and comprehensive action with a view at least of insuring personal protection and sanitary care on board, with civilized treatment and exemption from organized robbery and fraud on shore. The whole country, irrespective of political parties or divisions, has a vital interest in this matter, and its accomplishment should not be postponed or delayed.

THE name of EDOUARD LABOULAYE, Member of the Institute and Professor of Comparative Legislation in the College of France, who has done so much to make America and American institutions known to Frenchmen, has not lately been prominently before the public of this country. Though he has never visited the United States, his books show that American scenery, society, politics, character, history etc., are as familiar to him as if he had lived among us. Even well informed Americans may make additions to their knowledge on most of these subjects from LABOULAYE's writings, and if we mistake not, his work on the Constitution of the United States is a text book in some of our colleges, Harvard being one of them. A late Paris paper represents M. LABOULAYE as lecturing to a crowded audience on the American Constitution; and the same paper gives a synopis of the lecture, in which occurs an anecdote of WASHINGTON and JEFFERSON, which may be new to our readers:

The two statesmen over their tea were discussing the important question of the right division of legislative power in the Constitution, whether there should be two chambers or only one, WASHINGTON being in favor of two and JEFFERSON of one. In taking tea, the Father of his country, it seems, followed the old fashion of drinking from the saucer, while JEFFERSON drank directly from the cup. Seeing that JEFFERSON from time to time evidently found the beverage rather hot, WASHINGTON at last suddenly said, "the question is resolved, two chambers are decidedly necessary." "How is that?" JEFFERSON asked. "Why," replied WASHINGTON, "this saucer is the second chamber, necessary to let the passion of the time cool down and to prevent the enactment of bad laws in a moment of excitement."

A SINGULAR commentary on the *Tribune's* late declaration that the Democratic party had virtually surrendered its hostility to equal rights, regardless of color, is furnished by the address of Colonel PAUL H. HAYNE, an ex-officer of the rebel army, delivered to a crowded and applauding audience at the capital of Alabama, a couple of weeks ago, and printed in full by the leading Democratic journal of that State, upon the application of a large number of representative Democratic citizens, in order to "give those who did not attend an opportunity to profit by its valuable and instructive teachings." Colonel HAYNE's subject was the "Lost Cause," which he declared to be not lost, but only held in abeyance "for the time." Hear him:

"The conflict is not over, nor have its issues perished! When the banner of conservatism was veiled at Appomattox, the great battle was adjourned simply—carried over to a different field, dominated by different forces."

Among the "mainstays of Republicanism" which the orator enumerated, were "States Rights" and the "peculiar institution;" (we quote his own language;) on which, according to him, was pillared a vast yet harmonious system of conservative order, embracing the amenities of the heart, the restraints of reason, the sanctities of the fireside and the obligations of "Christian practice." All these principles, he says, still remain to be contended for, and—he indignantly asks—*while they* remain "how dare we designate our 'cause' as 'lost'?" This is the manner in which a large portion of the Democracy has "surrendered its hostility to equal rights regardless of color," and the question for the people to decide at the ballot-box is, whether this hostility, defeated upon the battle-field, shall be allowed to obtain control of the Government through its Congress and its Executive!

NOTICING the great number of new manufacturing enterprises on foot in New England and throughout the United States generally, a Montreal paper asks how many have been started in the Province of Quebec during the same period? The reply is, "We believe not one, and yet we possess the finest water power in the world, cheap labor and boundless natural resources. But the States are being 'ruined by protection'"—a stroke of irony which even a free-trader should be able to comprehend. In connection with which subject it is worthy of remark that one of the leading free-trade journals of the country has in its last issue an elaborate editorial on "Strikes and Protection," in which the ground is taken that they are identical in principle and results, benefiting neither labor nor industry, but inevitably injuring both—and a letter from its special traveling correspondent descriptive of the manufactures of New England, in which, writing from one of the principal manufacturing towns, he says:

"Then the growth of Manchester during the last ten years has added many new buildings, which scattered about as they are with the old residences and stores, tell plainly of the progress and prosperity of the town. Until the Amoskeag Company came here, there was very little to the town. * * * Many of the more thrifty operatives are able to own their own homes, although there is probably but little advantage to be derived from this, since good homes are provided by the corporations at a very low rental, and the savings banks are continually having calls for loans at a good rate of interest and upon safe security, to assist in the building of business blocks, or the foundation of new manufacturing enterprises within the town."

It is to be hoped that when, hereafter, that journal undertakes to throw light upon "this, the real question of the day," treating it "entirely from the point of the true, real self-interest of the workingmen," it will be careful not to put its foot into it quite so ludicrously as in the instance under reference. For the letter of its correspondent makes the Protectionist argument so strong that all the free trade editorials in the world cannot answer it.

WE have already adverted to the fact that a number of representative colored men, some of them of "liberal" tendencies, who have of late traveled extensively in the Southern States and conversed freely with the negroes on political questions, have publicly declared their belief that but very few of the number would go for GREELEY as against GRANT. A similar view is we observe, held pretty generally by the Southern Democratic press. The Louisville *Courier-Journal* expresses its opinion that colored men "will not, as a rule, support HORACE GREELEY," and the Macon *Telegraph*, published at a point which affords unusual opportunities for getting at the true condition of colored feeling respecting the matter, states emphatically that nothing can be more idle or groundless than the expectations that even an "omnibus load" of that race will vote the Liberal ticket. If Mr. GREELEY is elected at all, that journal declares, it will be by the white population, and it intimates that the sooner the Liberals shake off their present delusive anticipations, the wiser and safer they will be. It adds that the testimony of all Southern men of common intelligence and reasonable opportunities of observation is unanimously to the same effect. Does the Liberal candidate recollect the story of the old-time Western Postmaster, who, intending to make his home in the South, and taking passage on a boat among whose passengers was a crowd of professional gamblers, was seized in common with them by the swindled citizens of Memphis, and, although protesting his innocence to the last, was swung up with the gamblers without benefit of judge or jury? It is an instructive story, and sets forth the calamitous consequences of being caught in bad company in an exceedingly effective manner. It is to be hoped the moral may be duly pondered.

NEW FRENCH MINISTER TO WASHINGTON.

Ever since the establishment of the republic in France and since the cessation of internal disturbances allowed leisure for the consideration of the subject, leading politicians and journals have insisted on the importance of having the French government well represented at Washington. The notion is very prevalent that for many years France has been unfortunate in the choice of American ministers, and to this cause, not unnaturally however mistakenly, a good many ascribe the decay of that old French enthusiasm in this country, which, if duly cultivated, they think, might have yielded valuable assistance to "the great nation" in her late struggle with Germany. Partly on this ground the nomination of M. FERRY as American Minister was strongly opposed, and finally withdrawn, and now the nomination of the Marquis DE NOAILLES to the same position, receives the hearty approval of those who desire and hope for the establishment of improved relations between their republic and that of the United States. No doubt many Americans do look with a certain friendly interest upon a genuine nobleman. Leaving out of account the snobbish spirit, as strong among us as anywhere, which finds satisfaction in paying homage to a man of high birth simply because he belongs to a social rank indisputably above the average, a large class of Americans are very susceptible to the impression of old historical names. In this respect however, they do not differ from the intelligent people of other countries. The name of NOAILLES is pretty well interwoven with French and indeed with European history from early in the sixteenth century. One of the family was an admiral of France and Governor of Bordeaux in 1560, and two more of them were distinguished as diplomatists before the end of the century. In the seventeenth century a De NOAILLES became famous through his opposition to and persecution by the JESUITS in the JANSENIST controversy, and two others were famous as Generals in the wars against the Spaniards. In the eighteenth century a De NOAILLES, a Marshal of France, drove the Imperialists out of Italy, and then suffered a complete defeat in the battle of Dettingen. He also was a great diplomatist. Another of the family became a marshal of France, and still another wrote history and became an academician. In the Revolution several of the family died by the guillotine. One of them, sent by the nobility of Nemours as a deputy to the States General, took the Democratic side, and was famous for his eloquence as well as for his duel with BARNAVE. Fleeing first to England and then to America, he aided ROCHAMBEAU in his expedition to San Domingo. The oldest son of this NOAILLES, persecuted by NAPOLEON, entered the service of Sweden, and after the Restoration, returning to France, was prominent in the Congress of Vienna. After the second Restoration he became a minister without a *portefeuille*. The son of this gentleman is the person lately nominated French Minister in Washington. He was born in 1825, and first came conspicuously before the public as a member of the French embassy to China under LOUIS PHILIPPE. He is said to be deeply versed in diplomacy, a man of admirable tact and judgment, and besides all the rest, he is an earnest Republican. In a lately published work the Marquis de NOAILLES gives evidence of profound studies in American history and politics.

READERS are aware of the option allowed by the German government to the people of Elsass-Lothringen to choose between remaining French citizens and becoming German subjects, those who take the former alternative being expected to leave the province. A few days ago three hundred Alsatians, resident in San Francisco, went in a body to the French consulate, and with the tricolor flag draped in mourning flying over them, declared their intention of retaining their French citizenship. As most of them probably expect to spend their days in this country, the demonstration was probably designed to relieve their minds rather than as an act involving any practical consequences. The *Courrier des Etats Unis*, while "applauding the demonstration if it was conducted with the gravity worthy of the grandeur of the sentiment which inspired it," evidently thinks that there may be some ground for misgiving on that point. In the French enthusiasm of the German natives of Alsace is something quite remarkable and, in demonstrativeness at least, surpasses the patriotism of the French natives of France proper. In manifesting their hatred of the German conquerors, their resolution to wait and work for deliverance from the dominion of their new rulers, and the confidence with which they look for revenge, the Alsatians have from the first set prudence at defiance. Several times in the National Assembly there have been indications that Alsatian patriotism was a little unreasonable and embarrassing, and a few days ago M. GAMBETTA, when addressing an Alsatian deputation, thought it proper to say to them that "France must not talk about revenge," advising patience and tenacity as the watchword of the future, he assured them that "France will yet obtain satisfaction without recourse to the sword."

THE *Abeille*, a French paper of New Orleans, sees nothing in the nominations made at Cincinnati which should modify the attitude of the people Louisiana toward the Presidential election, as the good of the State cannot be promoted by the success of any candidate more or less radical. It would, however, be very different, the *Abeille* says, if there were a question of electing to the Presidency a man really hostile to the crying iniquity called "reconstruction," and from whom we might expect the redress of our wrongs. But how are we concerned in the personal honesty of Mr. GREELEY? His election in place of GRANT would neither displease nor satisfy us. GREELEY has done us more harm with his pen than GRANT with his sword. He has supported the reconstruction laws with all the influence of his paper, while GRANT has merely applied them. Suppose GREELEY elected, is it presumable that the new President would intervene in the affairs of our State to deliver us from WARMOUTH and his clique, if the latter shall maintain themselves in power at the elections of November? Certainly not. GREELEY cannot act against the results of reconstruction. If, besides, he employed his influence in favor of any party whatever, it would probably be in favor of those who demand social equality, for on that question GREELEY shares all the ideas of Mr. SUMNER. These notions are doubtlessly very common, not only in Louisiana, but throughout the South.

A PROJECT has been formed in England for the shortening of time in communicating with the Pacific coast of South America and the important commercial cities in that part of the continent. Surveys are about to be made with a view of determining the practicability of constructing a railroad across the continent from the confluence of the River Madeira with the River Amazon, in South America, at a distance of fifteen hundred miles from the mouth of the latter. It is believed that the saving of time in avoiding the rounding of Cape Horn would quickly repay any expense, however great, which might be incurred in constructing such a line.

REMARKING on the majority report of the Arms Investigating Committee, the New York *Tribune* the other day said: "The report will satisfy nobody, nor abate one jot of the scandal." Whereupon comes the Democratic minority report, admitting that there was not "the slightest testimony to establish any improper conduct on the part of any officer or employe of the Government." Funny!

VANDERBILT is now master of the streets of New York. His rapid transit bill having been signed, engineers have begun the survey of the new underground road to be built from the Battery to Harlem. Three thousand men have been engaged, who will break ground for the road at various points, in a few days, and every effort is being made to have the work completed in two years.

THERE are five Presidential Richmonds in the field already, namely: George Francis Train, Independent; James Black, Temperance; Daniel Pratt, Peripatetic; Victoria C. Woodhull, Woman Suffrage, and Horace Greeley, Protectionist-Free-trader.

GENERAL AND PARTICULAR.

The simultaneousness of magnetic and volcanic disturbances in different parts of the world is now established beyond a doubt. An interchange of recorded observations between the officers of the Melbourne Observatory and Professor Heis, of Prussia, has disclosed the fact whenever an auroral display was seen in Melbourne in the direction of the South Pole the aurora borealis was visible somewhere in the northern hemisphere. So, also, on the same day on which the late California earthquakes commenced there was a series of violent shocks in Iceland, continued, as in California, throughout the following day. These phenomena deserve the attention of scientific thinkers.

A vein ten feet thick of yellow chloride ore, worth one hundred dollars per ton, has been discovered in a new mine on Little Cottonwood, Kansas. Its aggregate value is said to be enormous.

THE latest novelty in the line of advertising is proposed by an enterprising New York hatter, who has been endeavoring for some time to induce all the leading journals to insert on the same day a three column display notice, in an inverted position.

A NEW instantaneous railway brake has been invented by a Boston mechanic. It differs from the air brake in that it can be worked by any unskilled person. If the train become separated, or one car detached from the train, or two or more cars from each other, the brake acts upon each car or portion of the train independently of the rest. The engineer can apply it and only one brakeman is required to a train.

The Northern Pacific Railroad has completed sufficient track to entitle it to nearly 5,000,000 acres of the lands granted to it by Congress.

The Welsh people, which preserves its characteristics better than the Irish or the Scotch, have never yet had a university. One, however, is about to be established.

A paragraph is going the rounds of the press of a child recently born in Vermont with two heads, three arms and three legs. This is nothing. A double-headed child was born at Cincinnati the other day, with two sets of legs that walk in different directions at the same time. Efforts are being made to sell it to a Baltimore showman.

There is now in operation in Louisville, Kentucky, the first manufactory in the country for the manufacture of steel tools by the "Barron process," which is represented to be quicker, more simple and economical than the "Bessemer process." The company is now melting about a ton and a half a day, and as soon as proper facilities are provided will begin the manufacture of steel rails.

The Supreme Court of New York has given an opinion holding that the United States statutes of 1866 and 1867, permitting a defendant not a resident of the same State as the plaintiff, to remove at any stage of the suit his case from a State to the United States Courts, is unconstitutional.

The Western Union Telegraph Company has notified the War Department that after the expiration of the existing contract, May 24, it will decline to transmit the reports of the weather signal service. Arrangements are being perfected, however, to prevent any interruption of the service.

A new iron clad steamer, designed for carrying freights on the canals, dispensing with horse-power, is just completed at Buffalo, and will make her trial trip to New York city soon. Her designer is confident she will develop great advantages in points of speed and economy.

Chicago is clamoring for a reform in gas bills, and proposes the establishment of a new gas manufactory whose charter shall limit the price to two dollars and a quarter per thousand feet.

An over-fondness for babies is not wise. In a New York village an immense bald eagle the other day swooped upon a little girl playing in her door yard, and prepared to carry her off. When the mother snatched up the child and fled into the house, the enraged eagle tried to force the door and to break in through the windows. The next day he returned to the same place, when he was shot dead. Its mate is now said to have made its appearance, keeping up a loud and mournful wail, but not venturing within rifle reach.

In some of the Western cities, it is proposed to put red glass in the street lamps to show the location of the fire alarm boxes, and green glass to show that of letter boxes.

To the long roll of Polar expeditions afoot, or rather afloat, this summer, Great Britain now adds another, under command of Captain Sherard Osborne.

A litigation in which the city of Boston was the defendant, which has been on the Court records for upwards of a quarter of a century, and on which more than a hundred thousand dollars have been expended in counsel fees alone, was the other day settled by each of the parties paying a dollar to the other.

The deepening of the Illinois Canal promises to stock the *Illinois* river and its tributaries with many, if not all the varieties of fish found in the great lakes.

PERSONAL.

Hon. Alfred Huger, a well known Charlestonian, and conspicuous Unionist in the days of nullification and secession, died a few days ago of paralysis, in his eighty-fourth year. He was postmaster of Charleston from the time of President Jackson till 1865.

In the Chandos portrait of Shakespeare there is evidence that the poet had a scar over the left eye which caused the skin to adhere to the bone, and it is likewise evident that the artist attempted to conceal it. Mr. Page the well known artist, who is now at work upon a bust of the poet from the recently discovered German cast of his head, has found evidence of this scar in the German cast, also, which clearly demonstrates its authenticity. Mr. Page thinks that reference is made to the scar in one of Shakespeare's sonnets.

Horace Mayhew, a well known English *literateur*, has just died at the age of fifty-three. As one of the "Brothers Mayhew," his name was well known to a large circle of readers and admirers. He was associated with his brother Henry and Augustus in the production of a variety of farces, fairy tales and other works of humorous fiction. He was also one of the earliest and most constant contributors to *Punch* in its palmiest days, both under the present editor and also under Mr. Mark Lemon, by whom he was at one time employed in a confidential capacity.

Gustave Dore is about to challenge the opinion of the world of art on a grand scale. He has just finished a picture thirty feet long by twenty feet wide, at which he has been working pretty constantly for four years. The subject of this large composition is "Christ Leaving the Temple," and it contains about four hundred figures. This picture is to be shown for a few days in the painter's studio in Paris, and then to be sent to London for public exhibition.

John Bright, the great commoner, has returned to his place in Parliament. To avoid any demonstration that would otherwise have been made, he came in the evening, when unexpected, and quietly resumed his old seat. His illness has left its impress on his outward appearance. His countenance retains its massive expression of power, and appears as intellectual as ever, but more spiritual, while his hair is bleached white as snow.

It may not be generally known that the nomination of Mr. Greeley was prophesied by the old English poet Samuel Butler, who died nearly two hundred years ago. In his "Hudibras" he says;

"Do not his tries of all ages
Relate miraculous presages,
Of strange turns in the world's affairs,
Foreseen by astrologers, soothsayers,
Chaldeans, learned Genethliaes,
And some that have writ *almanacks*!"

Evidently, a shadowy allusion to that very useful annual, the *Tribune* almanac, and indicating that Mr. Greeley was to be the hero "of strange turns in the world's affairs." This introduction of the supernatural element into our politics is something new, however, and it may be dangerous. We call for a decision on the question of its constitutionality.

A New York physiognomist has discovered a close resemblance between Wendell Phillips and Voltaire. So there is between the same personage and Vesuvius when in eruption.

The Duke of Wellington is about to present the Chicago Library with a complete set of the "Wellington Dispatches," in twenty-three volumes.

Darwin's "Descent of Man" has been translated into the Russian language. It has not yet been rendered into Chimpanzee, and will not be until Mr. Darwin receives assurances from the monkeys that they will not hurt him.

Last Monday Pope Pius IX. entered upon the eighty-first year of his age, and in five weeks he will celebrate the twenty-sixth anniversary of his Pontificate. No Pope has reigned so many years consecutively, nor traversed so many political and social changes and revolutions.

Music dealers are selling a "Horace Greeley Grand March." It is probably an adaptation of the "Dead March in Saul."

Alboni has lately been singing in concert in Paris. It is not decided whether or not she will reappear upon the stage. She has grown stout, and her name is now a misnomer.

In Chicago the other day a young, handsome and cultivated lady appeared at the county jail, with a license and a Justice of the Peace, and insisted upon being married to a notorious hotel thief, who is awaiting trial, which will unfortunately result in active years' sentence to the penitentiary. The lady is said to belong to a wealthy, respectable family. The marriage ceremony was performed, and the thief returned to his cell.

Miss Laura Harris, an American prima donna, now singing at Lisbon, is about to marry a Portuguese nobleman. She will abandon opera for nursery songs.

PENNSYLVANIA REPUBLICAN NOMINATIONS.

For Governor.
JOHN F. HARTRANFT

For Supreme Judge.
ULYSSES MEROUR.

For Auditor General.
HARRISON ALLEN.

For Congressmen at Large.
HARRY WHITE,
LEMUEL TODD.

For Presidential Electors at Large.
ADOLPH E. BORIE.
JOHN M. THOMPSON.

For Delegates at Large to the Constitutional Convention.
William M. Meredith, Philadelphia; J. Gillingham Fell, Philadelphia; Harry White, Indiana; William Lilly, Carbon; Linn Bartholomew, Schuylkill; H. N. McCallister, Center; William H. Armstrong, Lycoming; William Davis, Luzerne; James L. Reynolds, Lancaster; Samuel E. Dimmock, Wayne; George V. Lawrence, Washington; David N. White, Allegheny; W. H. Ainey, Lehigh; John H. Walker, Erie.

Dexter's Fastest Half Mile Equalled.

Mr. Bonner's young stallion Startle, who was only five years old May 14, trotted half a mile Wednesday at Fleetwood Park, in 1:03½. This is the fastest half mile by two seconds ever made in harness at Fleetwood by any horse of any age. Indeed, it is the fastest half mile by two seconds ever made anywhere by any horse except Dexter, who once trotted half a mile in exactly the same time. Startle was timed by Thomas Carpenter of Hartford, Mr. Gillender, Mr. McGowan, and other gentlemen. On Friday last he trotted a full mile at Prospect Park in 2:19¼, when he was timed by Commodore Dodge, and Messrs. Fletcher and Hoagland. That was the fastest mile yet made this season. Startle is a brother in blood to Dexter. Mr. Bonner paid $20,000 for him in the fall of 1870; but to-day good judges consider him worth $100,000.

FOR the first time in the history of New York city a public library was opened for readers on Sunday last, and the promoters of the movement are quite satified with the result. The Mercantile Library was opened at one o'clock in the afternoon, and up to evening at least one hundred members availed themselves of the opportunity to spend the afternoon in reading, and among the visitors were quite a number of church-goers, thus showing that, so far as New York is concerned, the Sunday library question is settled forever. The Cooper Union will open its library on Sundays in the fall of the present year.

THE New York *Sun* has its own way of admitting that there is no hope for Greeley. It says: "It remains to be seen whether there is any considerable portion of the Democracy who can prefer Grant to Horace Greeley. If the number of such Democrats is very large, it is possible that they may succeed in re-electing Grant; and in that case it would be difficult to dispute the opinion, so freely expressed by the advocates of personal government, that the Democracy are such a set of fools that they may be relied upon to cut their own throats every time."

How Not to Die.

Thousands fall a prey to disease not because the maladies that affect them are necessarily fatal, but because they lack the requisite amount of active vitality to make a valiant resistance to the enemy. It is a wise precaution to keep the body always in a state of defense—always prepared to "fend off" the germs of epidemic and other disorders, and to baffle the evil influence of damp miasma and sudden thermometrical changes. There is no difficulty in doing this. It is a fact as well authenticated as that two and two make four, that Hostetter's Stomach Bitters is especially adopted to this purpose, and for the simple reason that its invigorating and regulating properties are superior to those of any other medicine in the world. During the twenty years that it has been in general use, ample opportunities have been afforded to compare its medicinal properties with those of other preparations claiming to be of a similar class, and the result has been its adoption by the American people as the standard tonic of the age, its introduction into every civilized portion of the western hemisphere, and an annual sale which dwarfs into insignificance the demand for all its would-be competitors.

The record upon which its popularity rests is a curiosity in medical literature, for it includes an almost unlimited variety of human ailments and disabilities. In fact, no other remedy possesses such a variety of hygienic virtues, and it is to these characteristics that it owes its prestige as a household medicine.

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HORSFORD'S ACID PHOS.,
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FINANCE AND TRADE

FRIDAY EVENING, May 17, 1872.

The fact of money not being overabundant, as it was last season, although a matter not tending to add to the comfort of either not tending to add to the comfort of either borrowers or lenders, yet it is cause for congratulation. Redundancy of money is caused by one of two things, either by an increase in the volume of the currency, or by a dullness in trade, which requires little capital to do the business. As money has not accumulated in the monetary centers, we infer that the course of trade is so active throughout the country that the money is kept at home doing a better work than drawing interest at 4 per cent. in bank vaults, to be lent to speculative customers who are willing to pay good rates and take large risks. The two great products of Pennsylvania, iron and oil, are employing all the idle capital of this district. The rapid increase of banking institutions in the oil regions is looked on with some distrust, banks springing up where there is scarce a dozen houses; but when the growth of the oil trade is considered, it will be seen that all these new banks are necessities. In 1859 the production of oil in this State was 82,000 barrels; in 1860 500,000; in 1861 2,113,060; in 1862 3,056,000; in 1863 2,611,000; in 1864 2,114,000; in 1865 2,497,000; in 1866 3,597,000; in 1867 3,347,060; in 1868 3,715,000; in 1869 4,215,000; in 1870 5,656,000; in 1871 5,795,000. Total, 29,301,000 barrels. These figures will account for the fact that there are in the Parker region alone some dozen banks doing a flourishing business, at places which cannot be found on the maps, having sprung into existence with all the rapidity and energy of California mining towns.

—Messrs. Ira B. McVay & Co. report the following quotations of Government bonds in New York to-day, as furnished them by Jay Cooke & Co., their correspondents:

	Morn.	Noon.	Closing
U. S. Bonds of 1881	118¾	118¾	118¾
U. S. Bonds of 1862	113⅝	113⅝	113⅝
U. S. Bonds of 64	113¾	113¾	113¾
U. S. Bonds of 1865	114¾	114¾	113¾
U. S. Bonds of 1865 (new)	115⅛	115⅛	115⅛
U. S. Bonds of 1867	116⅛	116⅛	116⅛
U. S. Bonds of 1868	116⅛	116⅛	116⅛
10-40s	114¾	114¾	114¾
New 5s	113¼	113¼	113¼
Gold	114	114	113⅞
Currency 6s	136½	136½	136½

—James T. Brady & Co., corner of Fourth avenue and Wood street, quote United States securities in New York to-day as follows:

Gold	113¾
United States 6s of 1881	118¾
United States 5-20s of 1865	113⅝
United States 5-20s of 1864	113¾
United States 5-20s of 1865	114
United States 10-40s	114¾
United States 5-20s, January and July, 1865	115⅛
United States 5-20s, January and July, 1867	116⅛
United States 5-20s, January and July, 1868	116⅛
Union Pacific Railroad	
Central Pacific Railroad	
Currency 6s	136½

—The following table shows the prices of railway stocks, gold, etc., at the various sessions of the New York Stock Exchange during the day:

	10:30	11:30	12:30	1:30	2:30	3:00
May 17, 1872.	A.M.	A.M.	M.	P.M.	P.M.	Closing
Gold	114⅛	114⅛	114	114	113⅞	113⅞
Canton		92	92	92		
Wells, Fargo & Co.		97	97	97		
Quicksilver		40¾	40¾	40		
Pacific Mail	83	83	83	83	83	83
Adams Express		70	70	70		
Wells Fargo Ex		73	73	73		
American Express		58	58	58		
United States Ex		45	45	45		
New York Central	95¾	95¾	95¾	95¾	95¾	95¾
N. Y. Central scrip	92	92	92	92	92	92
Erie	20¾	20¾	20¾	20¾	20¾	20¾
Reading	99	99	99	99		
Michigan Central				116½		
Michigan Southern	94½	95	95¼	95	95	95
Illinois Central				134		
Cleveland & Pitts	90¾	90¾	90¾	90¾	90¾	90¾
Chicago & Rock I	107	107	107	107	107	107
Do. preferred				120		
Rock Island	103¾	103¾	103¾	103¾	103¾	103¾
Pittsburgh	111	111	111	111	111	111
Do. preferred				130		
Fort Wayne	96¾	96¾	96¾	96¾	96¾	96¾
Ohio and Miss	47½	47½	47	47	47	47
Chicago and Alton				97		
Do. preferred				99		
Toledo, P. & W				41		
Harlem		125½		124		
New Jersey Central		97		97		
Union Pacific	38¾	38¾	38¾	38¾	38¾	38¾
Tennessee State bonds				70		
Do. new				69		
South Carolina, April				67		
South Carolina, new				67		
Missouri state				91		

—Messrs. Bowen & Fox, brokers and members of the Philadelphia Stock Exchange, furnish the following quotations of the closing prices to-day of the most active stocks:

Penn's Central	58	Lehigh Valley R. R.	59½
Phila. and Erie	27¾	North Penn's R. R.	59½
Lehigh Navigation	44	Camden and Amboy	125
Catawissa	23¾	Schuylkill Navigat'n	25½
Oil Creek & Alley R.	49¾	Reading	99½

Albany Live Stock Market.

ALBANY, N. Y., May 17.—The cattle market opens with a good supply, though 60 cars short of last week, and a fair business to-day active at the range of 6¾ to 7¾c. The market for milch cows was dull; prices nominally $35@75, the latter for fancy. Veal calves dull; ruling price 4½@5½c for all grades. Sheep—Receipts small, market strong and 10@15c higher; sales of sheep at 6¾@6½c; no good sheep received.

PRODUCE AND GENERAL MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, FRIDAY, May 17, 1872.

REMARKS.—We have little new to give the reader, in relation to the markets. In conversation with leading dealers, they assured us that the uniformity in prices which have ruled for some time was remarkable, and, with the exception of wheat and flour, we quote the market uniform. Both the wheat and flour markets are in an unsettled condition, and there is no telling what a day may bring forth. Butter and eggs are in good supply. The vegetable market is being stocked with green peas, cucumbers, &c., from Norfolk, Va., and other points in the South. Those desiring to invest will learn prices by calling on dealers. Below will be found a carefully revised list of prices, which the reader will understand are wholesale rates:

ASHES.—We quote soda ash, common, at 4¼@5c; refined 5¼@6c; nitrate soda, refined, 5¼c; nitrate soda, crude, 5¼c; pots, 10c; pearls, 11c. Demand fair.

APPLES.—Receipts 120 bbls. A strictly choice apple commands $5 50@6 50 per bbl.; common $4 00@4 50.

BUTTER.—The price depends upon the condition in which it was shipped and its quality. Strictly prime in tub; good packed 20@22c; common sage.

BEANS.—There is an active demand for prime at $3 (@3 15 ⅌ bushel; common and mixed, $2 75.

BROOM CORN.—Prime is held at 7@8c ⅌ lb.; common 5@6c. Market inactive.

BROOMS.—The demand is more active with sales as follows: Fancy $4 50; No. 1, $4 00; No. 2, $3 50; No. 3, $2 75; common $2 25@2 50 ⅌ doz.

BAKING POWDER.—Royal ¼-lb cans $1 50 per doz.; Banner ¼ lb cans per doz. $1 75; ½ lb do $3 50 1 lb do $6 00.

BACON AND PROVISIONS.—The market is reported quiet and firm, with a fair home demand. Following are the ruling figures of the packers: canvassed hams 11¾c; canvassed sugar cured hams 12c; sugar cured shoulders 8c; plain do 6c; rib sides 7¾c; clear rib do; clear do 8½c; canvassed breakfast bacon 10¾@11c; dried beef 11¾c; mess pork $14 50; Boston sausage 10c; lard in barrels 9¼c; pure in half bbls 10¾c; do buckets 11c. Receipts—bacon, 1pieces 13⅞.

CANDLES.—Prices range from 8s to 8¼ ⅌ lb, and to quality.

CANDLES.—Sales stearine, 14 ounces, at 13¾c; full weight, 16c; star, 14 ounces, 18c; full weight 19¾c.

CONCENTRATED LYE.—There is a better demand, with sales of Pennsylvania at $3 75 case.

PICKLES.—Eastern ⅌ bbl $15 00@17 00; western $10 @12; per hundred 70@80c.

CHEESE.—The receipts are on the increase, and prices tend lower. We quote: Ohio Goshen 15@16c; factory 14@15c; Dairy 12@13c.

COUNTRY BACON.—There is a better demand and we are reported sales at the following figures: Hams 9@9½c ⅌ lb; shoulders 4½@5c ⅌ lb; clear sides 6@6¼c ⅌ lb; country lard 7¾@8c ⅌ lb.

CARBON OIL.—We quote at 19@20c in round lots, and 22c from store.

CRANBERRIES.—Sackett's Bell berries $18 ⅌ bbl; cultivated $13@14; boxes $4 25@4 50.

CEMENT.—Louisville Hydraulic cement $2 50@2 75 ⅌ bbl; Rosedale $4 50; Eagle $3 00; Beeson's Phœnix Hydraulic $3 50@3 75; Johnson's, $2 25; calcined plaster $4 50; land plaster $3 50@3 75 ⅌ bbl.

DRIED FRUITS.—We quote apples 9a10c ⅌ lb; peaches, halves, 9a10c ⅌ lb; mixed 7a8c ⅌ lb; peeled 15a16c ⅌ lb; blackberries 15a16c ⅌ lb; dried cherries 8a9c ⅌ lb; seedless 22a23c.

GROCERIES.—The trade continues good and we have to report a still further advance in coffees. The circulars for the week, show prices almost equal to the highest prices reached this year, and those best posted feel confident that we shall see still higher values. From the present standpoint it would seem that the entire reduction of the duty, which takes place July 1st, will be more than swallowed up by the advance. To those who pinned their faith to the opinions of a certain firm of brokers in Baltimore we tender our commiseration; and we beg leave to say that the "bearish" views of a morning contemporary, so often expressed, has borne its legitimate fruit and to-day we find as a consequence that many of our largest houses are almost bare of coffee. It is hard to "kick against the pricks," as some of our merchants can tell by sad experience. The importers of coffee are masters of the situation, and the trade may as well make up their minds to this fact now as at some future time. We have to report an advance of ⅛ ⅌ lb all around on coffee. Sugars still remain very firm without change in price. Following are the revised quotations of the market for the week:

Sugars—Refined, crushed, granulated and powdered 13c; cut loaf 14c; A coffee 12c; B 11¾c; Ex C 11¾c; C 11¼c; C yellow 10¾c. Porto Rico sugars, choice 11c; prime 10¾c; good 10¼; fair 9¾c; choice 11c. Eggs are weak and lower, sales, Cuffey—Prime 25½c; prime 24½c; good 24c; fair 23c; Java 28c; Laguayra 26a27c; Mocha 45c; roasted coffee, loose and in one lb packages, 28c ⅌ lb. *Syrups*—Hawemeyer & Bibber 65c; H. & E. Extra 70c; White Honey 60c; Extra Silver 55c; Red Head 52c; Louisville 50c; common to choice, 40a48c.

New Orleans Molasses—New crop, prime, 68c; choice 70c.

Rice—Carolina choice 9¾c; Rangoon 8c; Patna 8¾c.

Spices—Pepper grain 22c; pure ground 25c; Cassia bark 56c; cloves 22c; nutmegs $1 25.

FLOUR.—Receipts quite light, only 473 bbls. Flour has slightly advanced, and we quote best superfine White wheat $10 50a11 00; red winter $10 00a10 50; spring wheat ⅌ 50a9 75; rye flour $5 50a6 00; corn meal $3 00 per bbl. Mill rates $9 50a10 75 as to the quality and brand.

FOOD.—There is a good demand at 14a15c ⅌ doz. for strictly fresh.

GRAIN.—The firmness we have noted for some days past has been maintained. The late severe rains, however, has increased the receipts very materially, still there is but little surplus left. Since our last the following are received:

Wheat, sacks	508	Corn, sacks	2,120
Oats, sacks	1,667		

Wheat was decidedly the leading article. This will no doubt be the situation so long as western markets are unsettled. The mills will pay the following figures for a strictly prime article; Red winter $2 15a2 18; white $2 18a2 25. Of course there are many lots offering that will not command the above figures. Oats—The market was firm. Notwithstanding liberal receipts we are reported sales of mixed at 54a55c; prime white 57a58c ⅌ bush. Small lots brought a shade more. Corn—The receipts were liberal. Shelled continues in fair demand with sales mixed at 62a65c; prime yellow 63a70c; ear ranges from 60a65c ⅌ bush. Rye—Holders are under very light receipts. A strictly prime article would bring $1 05; sales were reported at $1 00a1 05 ⅌ bush. Barley is out of season. We did not learn of any transactions. We omit figures.

HAY.—We are reported sales baled, on wharf, at $25a30 ⅌ ton.

HOPS.—Sales at 65a70c ⅌ lb for '71s.

HIDES.—Demand more active at 9a9½c.

HONEY.—Prices nominal, at 23a28a30c ⅌ lb, as to quality.

HIDES.—Sales rough Kentucky at $165 ⅌ ton; single dressed $240; scutched $190a195.

LARD OIL.—No 1 extra is held at 83a85c; No 2, 60a65c; Cincinnati and Chicago winter strained 58a59c.

LIME.—Perrysburgh white and Cleveland $2a2 25; Easton $1 75; Belfast white $1 50.

MILL FEED.—Middlings $1 90a2 00; seconds $1 45 a1 60; shorts $1 15; chopped corn and oats $1 50; chopped corn $1 40; bolted corn meal 75c.

SEEDS.—We quote nominally as follows: Clover $6 a6 25; timothy $3a3 25; flax seed $1 90.

POTATOES.—Dull and droopy. We are reported sales of car lots at 55a60c per bush., with the usual advance from store.

PEARS.—Country mixed at 4a4½c.

SALT.—Car load $1 85; store $2 00.

SUMAC.—Sales of Tennessee made at 4¾c ⅌ lb.

TALLOW.—Sales at 8a8¼c ⅌ lb.

WILLOWS.—Sales Kentucky at 10c.

WOOL.—Highwines 90c; common rectified 92c; $1; proof rectified $1 01a1 05; rye and corn $1 00a1 05 ⅌ gallon; old Monongahela whisky $6 00a8 00 as to age.

PITTSBURGH OIL TRADE.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, SATURDAY, May 18, 1872.

REMARKS.—The market since our last has undergone no material change, if we except a decline of ¼c in crude for most deliveries; buyers, however, are inclined to act cautiously, and are purchasing very sparingly. In the absence of sales we quote as follows:

CRUDE.

Spot 10¾c; May 10¾c; S. O. till July 10¾; Parker's $4 00⅌.

For prices in the oil regions see dispatches.

SALES.—200 bbls Brady's oil.....$3 97½
1,000 bbls Parker's oil.....4 05

REFINED.

The market is reported steady: Spot 23¾c; May 23¾c; June 23¾c; July 24c; June to August 24c for eastern delivery.

{By Western Union Telegraph.}

TITUSVILLE, May 17.—The *Courier* says: The market on Saturday was dull and unchanged; on upper road 500 bbls spot at $4 00; 500 bbls spot at $4 02½; 8,000 bbls at $4 00; on lower road 7,000 bbls, buyer May, $4 05.

NEW YORK, May 17, closing 16th.—Crude in bulk sold late last night at a decline reported as low as 13¾c, but was firmer at the close; sales 13¾c at a fair quotation; 2,000 bbls sold on private terms; refined firm; sales 1,000 bbls June at 24¼c, and 5,000 bbls the last half of June at 23¾c; the short delivery 24c is quoted; cases quiet at 28a29½c; Philadelphia delivery is quiet and steady; refined 23¾c for May; sales 2,000 bbls refined, for last half of June, at 23½c.

ROUSEVILLE, May 17.—Market quiet and firm; held at $4 06.

OIL CITY CENTER, May 17.—Market quiet and unchanged at $3 93a4 00.

OIL CITY, May 17.—Market dull and unchanged; ordinary, on lower road, $4 00; 47 gravity $4 01; City $4 20.

PHILADELPHIA, May 17.—Market firm; S. W. 23½; 23¾c; crude 13c; cases 28c; sales none; futures; June 23¾c; July 24c; August 24½c.

{By Pacific and Atlantic Line.}

NEW YORK, May 17.—Refined 24c; crude in bulk 13a13¾c. Market continues steady.

OIL CITY, May 17.—Market quiet at $4 20.

PETROLEUM CENTER, May 17.—Market quiet and firm at $4 00. Nothing doing.

Crude Oil Received by A. V. R. R.

Shipper.	Consignee.	Barrels.
B S Duncan	American Oil Works	220
B S Duncan	Cosmos Oil Works	326
Fisher Bros	Vesta Oil Works	930
Hutchison & Co	Standard Oil Works	671
Hutchison & B	Vesta Oil Works	530
Hutchison & B	Cosmos Oil Works	160
Hutchison & B	Consumers' Duncan	296
H McKelvy	Vesta Oil Works	154
H McKelvy	Superior Oil Works	468
J Bushnell	Model Oil Works	74
Thomas King	Citizens Oil Works	160
Owner	C C Beggs	80

Crude Oil Received by Rail and River.

	Bbls.		Bbls.
American Oil Works	220	Cosmos Oil Works	764
Vesta Oil Works	1,414	Stagnard Oil Works	604
Superior Oil Works	468	Citizens' Oil Works	160
Model Oil Works	74	C C Beggs	80
Total			4,084

Shipments of Refined Oil East via A. V. R. R., W. P. R. R. and P. R. R.

John Spear & co, 250 bbls to Waring, King & Co, Philadelphia			
Brandt & Wagner, 350 bbls to Waring, King & Co, Philadelphia			
Vesta Oil Works, 450 bbls to Waring, King & Co, Philadelphia			
L. Irwin & Co., 311 bbls to Waring, King & Co, Philadelphia			
Livingston Bros, 400 barrels to Warden, Frew & Co, Philadelphia			
Standard Oil Co, 373 bbls to Warden, Frew & Co, Philadelphia			
Citizens Oil Company, 531 bbls to Tack Bros & Co, Philadelphia			
Wm McKelvy & Co, 153 bbls to Logan Bros & Co, Philadelphia			
			2,768

Refined Oil Shipped East by W. P. R. R.

Elkins, Bly & Co., 150 bbls to Logan Bros & Co., Philadelphia			
A D Miller, 52 bbls to Waring, King & Co. Philadelphia.			
Kirkpatrick & L, 350 bbls, to Logan Bros & Co, Philadelphia.			
Total			552

Louisville Market.

LOUISVILLE, May 17.—Tobacco firm and unchanged; sales 721 hhds. Bagging firm; 11a11¾c for heavy brands and supply large. Cotton firmer and strong; middling 23½c, with sales. Grain quiet and steady. Wheat—red winter and white, from store, $2 00a2 05. Corn—choice shelled, sacked, 65c. Oats in moderate demand at 50c, from store. Rye firm at $1 00a1 05 for prime, from store. Provisions generally active on orders; mess pork $12 75. Bacon—shoulders 5¾c; sides clear rib 7¾c; clear 7¾c. Hams, sugar cured, 11a12c, with sales. Lard—prime leaf, in tierces, 9c; kegs 10c; orders ¼c higher. Whisky strong at 85c.

Milwaukee Market.

MILWAUKEE, May 17.—Flour dull and nominal. Wheat steady; $1 51¾ No 2 $1 45¾. Oats steady; No 2 40c. Corn quiet but firm; No 2 mixed 47c. Rye dull and drooping; No 1 79c. Barley dull and unsettled; No 2 fall 62c.

COTTON MARKETS.

Nashville.

NASHVILLE, May 17.—Cotton stronger; low middling 22½c.

Memphis.

MEMPHIS, May 17.—Cotton active; low middling 23½c.

New Orleans.

NEW ORLEANS, May 17.—Cotton quiet but firm; very little doing; good ordinary 21c; low middlings 20c.

WEEKLY REVIEW OF THE PIG IRON AND BLOOM MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, SATURDAY, May 18, 1872.

We have to report another dull week in the pig iron market. The mills and foundries are still supplied with stocks of raw iron sufficient to keep them out of the market, hence there have been but few transactions during the week. The present receipts are principally taken up in filling former contracts.

We are reported the following sales:

Anthracite.

200 tons red short mottled, at furnace, $47 00—cash.
300 tons red short gray forge, at furnace 47 00—cash.
50 tons Chickies forge, at furnace 42 00—4 mos

Bituminous Coal Smelted from L. S. Ore.

40 tons open gray iron.....55 00—4 mos

Blooms.

10 tons Juniata.....$110 00—cash.
10 tons Juniata.....112 50—cash.
6 tons Tennessee.....113 00—4 mos

Receipts of Blooms, Pig Metal, and Ore.

Following are the receipts of metal for the past twenty-four hours:

PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE AND CHICAGO RAILROAD, P. R. R. CO., LESSEE.

Cars.		Cars.
Nimick & Co., m	1	Wilson, G & Co, m
J Painter & Son, m	1	G W Hallman, m
Park & Bro, m	2	Zug & Co., m
Meredith, P & Co, m	1	Brown & Co, m
Atlas Works, m	1	Byers, McC & Co., o
W. Smith, m	1	Singer, Nimick & Co., o
Isabella Furnace Co, o	5	J Wood, Sons & Co, m
Graff, Bennett & Co, o	4	Lewis, O & P, m
Total		53

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

Cars.		Cars.
J Moorhead, m	24	Shoenberger, B & Co, m
A J Vogler, m	8	
Total		35

CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURGH RAILROAD.

Cars.		Cars.
Nimick & Co, b	2	Zug & Co., o
Lucy Furnace, o	11	J Moorhead, b
Total		27

ALLEGHENY VALLEY RAILROAD.

McKnight & Co., m		2

WEST PENN RAILROAD.

Graff, Bennett & Co, m		2

IRON MARKETS.

CLEVELAND.

CLEVELAND, May 15.—Pig—We have no change to note in this market. Operators are disposed to stand still and view the situation. Opinions vary as to the rise and fall of pig in the future, and meanwhile quotations remain as before.

Bar—The demand is fully up to the general requirements of the country at this season. Prices are firm, as usual, without any prospect of an early decline.

Nails—Unchanged and in the the usual demand.

Hardware—Quiet and market firm at quotations. —*Commercial Review.*

New York Finance and Trade

Gold Closed at 113⅝@113¾.

NEW YORK, May 17—P M

MONEY.

Money easy at 5a6 ⅌ cent.

GOLD.

Gold has been tolerably active during the day, although rather weak. The prices fluctuated as follows: 114, 114¼, 113⅞, 114, 113¾, 113⅞, and closed at 113⅝a113¾. Loans were flat to 7 per cent. for carrying. Clearings $45,000,000.

EXCHANGE.

Sterling exchange 109¾.

GOVERNMENTS.

Governments have been dull at about yesterday's prices. The market closed feverish.

Coupons 1881	113⅞	5-20s, 1862, ex. int.	113⅝
5-20s, 1862, ex. int.	113⅝	Coupons 1865	116⅛
5-20s, 1864	113⅞	10-40s	114¾
5-20s, 1865	113⅞	Currency 6s	116⅛
5-20s, 1865, new	115⅛	New 5s	111⅞

STATE BONDS.

State bonds dull.

Missouris	96	Virginias, old	43
Tennessees, old	71½	North Carolinas, old	33
Tennessees, new	71½	North Carolinas, new	23⅜
Virginias, new	55		

THE STOCK EXCHANGE.

On the Stock Exchange early dealings showed an advance in the generality of stocks, but not over 1⅛ per cent. in Pacific Mail. The leading features have been Pacific Mail, Quicksilver, Central, North-western and Erie. The market closed dull but strong.

Western Union	75½	St. Paul	60¾
Quicksilver	40	do pref'd	79
Adams Express	99	Toledo & Wabash	75¾
Wells, Fargo & Co	97	do pref'd	87
American Express	58	Fort Wayne	97
U. S. Express	75¾	Terre Haute	23
Pacific Mail	83¼	do pref'd	50
New York Central	97¾	Chicago & Alton	115
N. Y. Central Scrip	95¾	do pref'd	116
Erie	68¾	Ohio & Mississippi	47¾
do pref	81	C. C. & C	92
Harlem	125	Burlington & Quincy	120
do pref	130	Lake Shore	94¾
Wich Central	51¾	Panama	98
Cleveland & Pitts	90¾	Illinois Central	133¾
Northwestern	75¾	Union Pacific	38¾
do pref	90	U. P. bonds	103
Rock Island	111	Union	92¾
N. J. Central	108¾	Del. Lack. & West'n	107

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

Chicago Market.

CHICAGO, May 17, 1872.

FLOUR—Quiet and unchanged.

GRAIN—Wheat unsettled and lower; No 2 spring closed at $1 50, spot; $1 50¾, seller June. Corn firm and advanced; No 2 mixed 47a47¾c, spot; 47¾a48c, seller June; 49¼c, seller July; rejected, 43¾a44c. Oats firm; No 2 41¾c, seller May; No 1 and 2 82a83c; closed at 83c. Barley quiet; No 2 57a60c.

HIGHWINES.—Dull and steady at 91c.

PROVISIONS.—Mess pork dull and lower; $12 65, spot; $12 75a12 75, seller June. Lard dull. Bulk meats steady; shoulders 4½c. Bacon—Prices unchanged.

Hogs—Firm at $5 10a5 75.

New York Market.

NEW YORK, May 17.—Cotton higher; middling uplands 24c. Flour dull and lower; superfine and state $7 10a7 55; common to good extra $7 60a8 75; white wheat western extra $9 00a10 40; extra St. Louis $9 50a13 50. Rye flour quiet at $4 25a5 25. Corn meal unchanged. Whisky dull at 90c. Wheat dull; No 2 Chicago spring $1 59; prime winter red western $2 00; amber western $2 10. Rye dull and nominal; western $1 00. Barley and malt unchanged. Corn in moderate request; old and new western mixed 75a75½c. Oats firmer; new western 56a56½c. Oats 56¾a57c. Eggs dull; western 14a14½c. Hay quiet. Hops unchanged. Coffee firm; Rio 14¾a15c. Sugar firm; fair to good refining 10¾a10¾c; refined 13¾@ 14c. Molasses firm; New Orleans 58a70c. Crude petroleum 13¾c; refined 24c. Turpentine firm at 60c. Pork quiet; new mess $13 50a13 62½; prime mess $13. Beef unchanged. Cut meats firm; hams 9¾a 10¼c; shoulders 5¾c; round lots clear 7¾c. Lard dull; No. 1 to prime steam 8¾@8¾c; kettle 9¾c. Butter steady; new 22a31c. Cheese steady; new 11a14¾c.

New York Live Stock Market.

NEW YORK, May 17.—Receipts of beeves to-day 20 cars, 400 for sale; 250 for Friday, and 1,100 last week at the same date. The market was rather weak, but nearly steady, as only 300 beeves were run is expected next Monday. Sales to-day at 11¾ 12¾c, on somewhat even quality; 7 cars Illinois stillers, 7 cwt, selling at 11¾@12¾c; a car of 63¾ cwt Texans at 11c.

Sheep—Receipts 3,800 to-day, and 10,800 this week, against 22,800 at the same date last week. Some Virginia lambs of 57 lbs sold at 12a12½c; fair Jerseys at 10c; fine do 10c, and a lot of 57 lbs, very fine, at 17c. Sheep go off readily and at full prices. Sales to-day at 6¾c for 88 lbs Virginia; 7¾c for 90 lbs Ohio, and 7c for 80 lbs Pennsylvania.

Hogs are still stronger, with only 14 cars to-day, making 18,100 this week, against 37,100 last week. The run is light on the roads; dressed hogs close firm at 5¾a6¼c.

New York Dry Goods Market.

NEW YORK, May 17.—Dry Goods—A little better demand prevails from the interior; fair orders are coming in from traveling salesmen, who are out from many of the larger jobbing houses. No changes of importance have occurred, but there are many job lots offering, and buyers can get colored cottons at ⅝c below agents' prices. Kentucky jeans and cottonades are beginning to sell in small amounts, and more inquiry is reported by agents of the principal makes. Agents are doing a fair business in heavy woolens at a slight improvement in prices, though transactions are not heavy enough to fully establish quotations as yet. Prints have been sold in considerable amounts on western orders, and assortments are kept well under control. Ginghams in good styles are wanted at full prices. We quote: Tickis at 12½c; Renfrew 15c; Bates and Lancaster 14c, and Glasgow 13¾c.

Cincinnati Market.

CINCINNATI, May 17.—Cotton active and advanced; low middling 23½c. Flour dull and lower; family $8 90a9 25. Wheat dull and a shade lower; No 1 red winter $2 04a2 05. Corn firm at 56c. Rye dull at 81 @84c ⅌ 56. Oats firm at 43a44c. Mess pork quiet and unchanged; regular $13 00. Lard firm at 8¾@8¾c for summer and winter steam and winter kettle; offerings light. Bulk meats firm; for sides; shoulders held at 4½c. Bacon firm; shoulders held at 5¾c; sides clear rib 7¾c; clear 7¾c. Hams, sugar cured, 11a12c, with sales. Lard—prime leaf, in tierces, 9c; kegs 10c; orders ¼c higher. Whisky strong at 85c.

AIKEN'S Perfect Fitting SHIRTS

Directions for Self-Measure sent on application. Perfect Fitting Shirts of every description always in stock and warranted to fit.

JAMES H. AIKEN,
74 Fifth avenue, opposite Postoffice.

J. & H. PHILLIPS,

Manufacturers and Dealers in

OIL CLOTH, WINDOW SHADES, &c.

Green Shade Cloth a Specialty.

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Dealers in LEATHER BELTING, LACE LEATHER and RUBBER GOODS GENERALLY.

PAINTING, GRAINING AND GLAZING.

Nos. 26 and 28 SIXTH STREET,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

OCEAN STEAMERS.

Date of Departure from New York.

1872.

Parthia	May 18	Liverpool
Idaho	May 18	Glasgow
City of Montreal	May 18	Liverpool
Ville de Paris	May 18	Liverpool
Republic	May 18	Liverpool
Arrington	May 20	Bristol
China	May 22	Liverpool
Manhattan	May 22	Liverpool
Russia	May 24	Liverpool
Calabria	May 25	Liverpool
Frisscia	May 25	Glasgow
Oceanic	May 25	Liverpool
Wyoming	May 29	Liverpool
Abyssinia	June 1	Liverpool
Pereire	June 1	France

RIVER TELEGRAMS.

Brownsville, Pa.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

BROWNSVILLE, PA., May 17, 1872.

River stationary, with four feet water in the channel. Weather cloudy; thermometer 66 at 4 P. M. C.

M.

Wheeling, W. Va.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WHEELING, W. VA., May 17, 1872.

River four feet two inches and falling slowly. The Express departed for Parkersburg at 11 A. M. Weather cloudy and warm, with every indication of rain.

M.

Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, May 17.—River eight feet three inches and falling. Arrived—Tom Reese, Iron Mountain and Mary Davage, St. Louis; D. S. Turner, New Orleans; Rover, Pittsburgh. Departed—Iron Mountain, returned to Louisville; Andes, Wheeling; Rock Island, St. Louis.

Nashville.

NASHVILLE, May 17.—River falling with two feet scant on Harpeth Shoals. Considerable rain to-day, which may arrest the decline of water in the river. Departed—Burkesville, Cash.

St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, May 17.—Arrived—Andy Johnson, Keokuk; Belle St. Louis, Vicksburg; Atlantic and Great Republic, New Orleans; John W. Garrett, Wheeling; Wolff, Peoria; Dubuque, St. Paul. Departed—Andy Johnson, Keokuk; Minnesota, St. Paul; Storm, Illinois River. The river is still falling slowly. Heavy rain last night; cloudy to-day and probable.

For Latest River Disputches See Outside.

RIVER NEWS.

ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES.

Arrived.

E. Bennett.....Z. W

THE VERY LATEST.

HORRIBLE AFFAIR.

Massacre of Seventeen Persons by Indians, Negroes and Mexicans—Two Companies of Cavalry Pursue the Savages—A Fight and Defeat of the Troops—Sad Details.

WASHINGTON, May 17.—A report has been received at the War Department, giving the details of a massacre by Indians, Mexicans and negroes combined, of the persons in charge of a train of supplies *en route* to Fort Stockton, at Howard's Wells, near old Fort Lancaster. The facts, as reported to General Augur by Colonel Merritt, of the Ninth Cavalry, under date of the 29th of April, from Clark, are given as follows: On the 20th instant I arrived with the cavalry of my command at Howard's Wells, a few hours too late to prevent one of the most horrible massacres that has ever been perpetrated on this frontier. A Mexican train, loaded with United States commissary and ordnance stores, on its way from San Antonia to Fort Stockton, was attacked by Indians, plundered and burned. All the people with the train, seventeen souls in all, were killed or wounded except one woman. My command buried eleven bodies and brought two wounded men and one woman into this post. Before arriving at the burning train the first intimation we had of this horrible disaster was the charred and blackened corpses of some of the poor victims, but no one was alive to tell the horrors of the affair. I supposed up to the time that Captain Sheridan, with the infantry of my command, was in camp at Howard's Wells, about a mile from the scene of the masacre, and while yet some distance from the point the smoke of the burning wagons, mistaken for his camp fires, confirmed me in this belief. I knew at least that a sergeant together with four men were at the Wells in charge of forage. The command moved rapidly toward the Wells, when the sergeant in charge of the detachment at that point was met and pointed out the course the Indians had taken with the stolen animals, pursuing to the train. In less time than it takes to relate it, the trail was found and a rapid pursuit at once made by companies A and H of the Ninth Cavalry, commanded respectively by Capt. Cooney and Lieut. Vincent. After following the trail some eight or nine miles, the cavalry came upon the Indians in force on the summit of an almost impassible bluff. Here a fight occurred, in which, I regret to say, that Lieutenant Vincent fell mortally wounded while bravely leading and attempting to control his men. He died shortly after returning to camp, about ten o'clock that night. Capt. Cooney was painfully though not seriously injured by his horse falling while moving at a rapid gait. He, however, remounted, and retained his command. The men of his company behaved very well, but being in great part recruits without experience in Indian fighting, which was the case with Company H to a still greater extent, they squandered their ammunition. Lack of ammunition made a protracted pursuit of the Indians impracticable. The woman who escaped reports that six Indians were killed in the fight. Words fail to convey an idea of the sickening atrocities committed by the demons who overpowered the train men. Several of them were taken alive, tied to wagons and burned. An old woman was carried some distance from the place of attack and then shot and scalped. Her grand-child had its ears cut off, was scalped and had its brains dashed out. Also, a little her daughter, the mother of the child, who witnessed all, as also the death of her husband, was carried off by the fiends. More than one poor wretch crawled from the burning wagons after the ropes which bound them had burned off, only to burn to blackened unrecognizable masses with their charred hands and faces raised in positions of entreaty. The train had nine men with it. The remainder of the party were women and children. It is feared one woman was taken away by the band, though it is possible that she as well as the other body unaccounted for was burned to ashes with the wagons. I have reported that the band consisted of from 125 to 150 men, and was composed of Indians, Mexicans and deserters from the army. A number of arms and supplies of ammunition were taken from the train by the band before burning it—how many arms I cannot say. It was a supply which was lately sent from the arsenal at San Antonio to Fort Stockton. I report that the Indians came from Mexico, and this belief is sustained by the fact that Mexicans and deserters from colored regiments were with them, such deserters universally escaping into Mexico.

ADDITIONAL RIVER DISPATCHES.

Louisville.

LOUISVILLE, May 17.—Five feet scant in the canal and three feet scant in chute. Raining all day; cloudy and raining to-night. No business. Arrived—R. L. Gray, St. Louis; Mollie Ellis, Cincinnati. Departed—C. B. Church, New Orleans; Robt. Burns, Memphis; H. J. Turner, Cincinnatti. Ruby reading for Tennessee river.

Evansville.

EVANSVILLE, IND., May 17.—Rained finely all forenoon and lightly in the afternoon. The river has fallen three inches. Port list: Up—Arkansas Belle, Indiana, Mollie Ragan, Fayette, G. A. Thomas, Arlington, Down—Belle Venice, Gray Eagle, Ben Ament, Charmer, Davenport; generally with medium to fair trips. Business dull and interrupted by rain.

Vicksburg.

VICKSBURG, May 17.—Down—Capital City, Mary Alice and barges, Grand Duke No. 2 and barge. Up—Carrie V. Kountz. Warm and raining. River falling.

New Orleans.

NEW ORLEANS, May 17.—Arrived—Chas. Bodman, Cincinnati via Memphis; Louisville; James Howard, St. Louis. No departures. Clear and warm.

CITY MATTERS.

Letters Held for Postage May 17, 1872.

	Cents.
J. B. Chadwick, Penelton, Ind.	3
W. D. Price, Parker's, Pa.	3
Smith, Dixon & Co, Baltimore, M. D.	3
Barny Wegmann, Cincinnati, Ohio.	3
Mrs. C. E. Sipes, Kittanning, Pa.	3
Miss Lydia Thompson, Wilkinsburg, Pa.	1
Shankle, Marshall & Co., Kittanning, Pa.	1

JOHN H. STEWART, Postmaster.

PITTSBURGH TEACHERS' INSTITUTE.

Regular Meeting of Teachers Last Night.

The twelfth stated meeting of this institute was held last evening in the Highland School building, Nineteenth Ward. The programme was a very lengthy one, embracing music by the quartette, and a class drill by Selina M. Ackley. The pupils' readings and recitations were admirable, after which a lecture was delivered by F. M. Dolan, which was a very lengthy affair. Mr. Dolan's subject was "Schools," which was very ably handled. We regret that we have not the space to give a report in full of the lecture. After Mr. Dolan's remarks, Prof. Luckey, the City Superintendent, made a short speech, which was attentively listened to. After recess the roll call was in order, when about fifty or sixty teachers answered to their names; this, when we remember that there are about two hundred and fifty teachers, was a very small attendance of the members of the institute. A spicy debate next took place, in which several of the teachers took part, censuring the absent members, and remarking that if they had no more pay for performed there, they doubtless would have had all the absent members present.

Prof. Luckey introduced Prof. Gibbons, who, owing to the lateness of the hour, made a very short and sharp address, principally on compulsory education and capital punishment.

After Prof. Gibbons's address Prof. Luckey introduced Miss Maggie Hardie, who delivered an essay on Institutes, which was enthusiastically received. Miss Hardie deserves high praise for the manner in which she handled the subject. At the conclusion of the essay Mr. Wm. R. Ford made a short address, highly applauding Miss Hardie's effort. When the essay was made debatable, Prof. Burtt alluded to it in a short and lively manner, and also censured the absent teachers. It was somewhat after ten o'clock when Mr. Burtt finished, and Prof. Luckey in a short address closed the meeting, highly applauding the efforts of the teachers, and hoping that at their next meeting there would be more present. The meeting adjourned to meet this morning at nine o'clock at the Central High School building. Let there be a full attendance of teachers.

FRIGHTFUL ACCIDENT.

A Man Killed on the Connellsville Railroad.

About three o'clock this morning an unknown man was run over and killed on the Connellsville Railroad, just above the Birmingham bridge. When found the remains presented a horrible appearance. The whole front of the head was cut off. The bowels protuding from a terrible wound, both arms broken and the right leg severed from the body. The remains were placed on an engine and brought to the Ross street depot and subsequently conveyed to Devore's undertaking establishment. An inquest will be held to-day. The terribly mutilated condition of the remains prevents any speculation as to age or occupation. Deceased had black hair.

THE twenty-ninth anniversary of the American Institute of Homeopathy will be observed next week at Washington, D. C. The twenty-fifth session of the Institute will commence on Tuesday, the 21st inst. The delegates from Pittsburgh are Drs. Rousseau, Hoffman, Burgher, Cowley and McClelland; those from Allegheny are Drs. Cooper and Willard. The bureaus of Clinical Medicine and Surgery in the Institute comprise Drs. J. C. Burgher and J. H. McClelland, of this city.

AT the meeting held at Highland School, in East Liberty, the young lady, Miss Maggie Hardie, who delivered the essay on Institutes, made allusion to the Central Board of Education, saying that they were principally business men and mercantile, and did not quite understand the need of the books in public schools, and that the changing of books should have been left to the teachers, all of which the meeting was in favor of.

A NUMBER of one-horse cars for the Ormsby Passenger Railway are expected here on Monday next, but will not be placed on the road for a few days.

WE are of opinion there is a "corner" in semi-colons in the office of one of our morning contemporaries.

CITY MATTERS IN BRIEF.

J. W. ARROT, Esq. has left for Europe.

ADAM'S EXPRESS COMPANY carries the Somerset money D. H.

BUSINESS at the East Liberty stock yards is exceedingly dull.

THE Penn street magistrates transacted considerable petty criminal business yesterday.

PEOPLE wearing light colored beaver hats are frequent subjects of congratulation.

THE box-sheets for the MRS. OATES nights will be opened at the Academy of Music this morning.

W. G. FEE has been re-elected County Superintendent of Public Schools in Washington county, at a salary of $1,000.

THERE will be a matinee at the Varieties Theater at half-past two this afternoon, and an excellent performance in the evening.

JOHN R. JACQUES, General Agent of the Pittsburgh, Virginia and Charleston Railroad, died Thursday night in Birmingham of typhoid fever.

NEARLY $6,000 cash received for Somerset. If you have not been called on by any of the Sub Committees to subscribe send what you can spare to the Mayor's office to-day.

WATER Assessor Boswinck and his assistants are busily engaged in their work for the current year, and will complete the first assessments earlier than has been usual in past years.

THE election of delegates to the several conventions is commencing to engage the attention of the politicians. In some of the wards there are triangular fights of more than usual interest.

A BRAKEMAN on the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railway, named Giles Bates, had the fingers of his right hand smashed yesterday while coupling cars in the Ninth ward, Allegheny.

ON THE 20th of this month, at Excelsior hall, Allegheny, the Duquesne Council of the Order of United American Mechanics will be presented with a handsome flag of their society by the ladies of Allegheny.

"PERIL; or Love at Long Branch," with Miss Phillis Glover as the heroine, will be performed at the matinee at the Pittsburgh Opera House this afternoon, and again this evening. It is well worth hearing.

THE bar in particular and the people in general are requested to attend the lecture on "Constitutional Reform," to be delivered before the County Law Association, by Hon. J. T. Bigham, at half-past two, this afternoon.

FOUR boys had a hearing last evening before Mayor Callow on a charge of congregating nightly on Beaver avenue, Fifth ward, and acting in a disorderly manner. They were fined three dollars and costs.

JOSEPH MCCOY preferred a charge of cruelty to animals before Burgess Dressel yesterday against Michael McCann, alleging that the accused set two dogs to fighting, and in the struggle one of them was nearly killed.

THE BUSINESS last year footed up something over $100,000. This year it is not unlikely that the amount will be increased at least fifty thousand dollars. Now is the time to make your return of sales to Controller McGowan.

MRS. CAROLINE RICHINGS BERNARD has arrived in the city and is stopping at the Union Depot Hotel. Both Mr. and Mrs. Bernard are connected with Prof. Seaver's recently organized Oratorio troupe, which is soon to make a tour of the Eastern cities.

EDWARD FINCH, road master of the Birmingham Passenger Railway Co., while assisting in unloading a number of rails yesterday from a wagon on Carson street, his right hand was caught between two of them and crushed in a frightful manner.

AN information was made yesterday, before Alderman Neubert, by Michael Leppig, who charged George Leppig, a relative, with surety of the peace in threatening to do him bodily harm. George was arrested and committed for a hearing.

ON Sunday next, the 19th inst., the Rev. Dr. Page, of Allegheny City, will preach in the Episcopal church, at Washington, Pa. (Rev. Mr. Mendenhall's), at 10:30 A. M., and at 7:30 P. M. Sermon in the evening especially for young men.

DETECTIVE SETH WILMOT last night arrested Samuel L. Teets, charged by several persons with barratry. In default of bail he was committed to the lock-up for a hearing. The defendant is charged with mailing maliously prosecuting some Allegheny liquor dealers.

THE REV. W. D. DONALDSON will preach under the auspices of the Wylie Avenue United Presbyterian Church, on Sabbath evening, in the hall of the Mechanical Aid Society school house, Granville street, near Wylie avenue, at seven and a half o'clock. Seats free.

AN insane man was arrested in the Diamond last night and taken to the lock-up. When captured he was energetically appealing for some one to aid "the son of a widowed mother." A policeman was the only friend he could find. He gave his name as George H. Bennett.

MARGARETTA BOSLIG preferred a charge of gross disorderly conduct, yesterday before the Mayor, against her husband, Franz Boslig. The accused was arrested and fined fifty dollars and costs. James M. Hays was fined twenty-five dollars on a similar charge preferred by his wife, Eva Hays.

THE water main on Fifth avenue, between Market street and Market alley, has been leaking for several days, causing a depression in the wooden pavement. Yesterday it was discovered that the pipe had burst and that the water had washed away considerable of the foundation of the pavement. Workmen are engaged in repairing it.

TWO organ grinders named Jacob Chaplin and Antony Cavcola, were arrested yesterday afternoon by a member of Mayor Callow's police, on Federal street near North Park, while plying their vocation. They had a hearing last evening before Mayor Callow and were fined ten dollars, and in default were committed thirty days to the workhouse.

BEFORE Alderman Neubert M. F. Cassiday instituted a suit against William Luntenberg for larceny by bailee. The defendant was a member of Company D, Duquesne Grays. He recently retired from the company and refused to return the uniform, which belonged to the company. The case has been held for trial.

WE have it from reliable authority that the managers of the new English Catholic church, East Liberty, have secured the use of McFarland's Grove, for a vast celebration on the 4th of July. Several of the best bands in the city will be engaged, and a happy day may be spent for a good purpose. Invitations will be given to all respectable citizens, and the best order will be kept.

THERE were just twenty-nine victims of liquor at the morning hearing at the lock-up yesterday. The notorious Sarah Claggett was the recipient of a four months' ticket to Claremont for drunkenness and disorderly conduct; Robert McCartney got thirty days for drunkenness; Charles Foreman, arrested for vagrancy, was provided with sixty day accommodations at the work-house.

YESTERDAY John Moran made information against Patrick Best for interfering with a police officer in the discharge of his duty, by endeavoring to rescue Teddy McCarthy from deponent, on the occasion of the fire at Fahnestock & Co.'s White Lead Works. Deponent was arrested and had a hearing before the Mayor, which resulted in his being sent to the Work House for thirty days.

THE Pittsburgh Gas Company is having constructed a gas meter to be located at their works, and intended to register twice the amount of gas, daily, needed by the city. The casting for the meter has been made by Andrew Hartupee, and the drum, register and workmanship are in the hands of the American Meter Company of Philadelphia.

WE learn from the Amboy, Ill., *Journal* that Mr. J. S. Mechling, a brother of William H. Mechling, Esq., of this city, and formerly a resident here, has resigned the superintendency of the Chicago and Rock River Railroad, and removed to Sioux City, his firm having a contract to build a railroad from that place to Yankton, Dakota. Mr. Mechling is spoken of in the highest terms by the Press and people of Amboy.

WE regret to announce that J. Ross Wilkins, formerly of this city, and a member of the bar of the county, died at his residence in Detroit, Mich., on Thursday, May 16th. Mr. Wilkins was the half-brother of the late Hon. Wm. Wilkins, of this city, and the uncle of H. Brady Wilkins, Esq., of this city. He was appointed Judge of the United States Courts in Michigan in 1837, during which year he severed his connection with the Pittsburgh bar. He was highly respected and esteemed in Detroit where he once served a term as mayor.

DR. R. JENNINGS of this city has just returned from Buffalo, where he was called in consultation with Dr. Somerville, who was the medical attendant of the highly prized mare Lady Hamilton. The mare was stricken down by paralysis. She was out for exercise on Friday morning, but was taken home before reaching the track. She had scarcely entered the stable, when she fell in her stall. No animal ever received more attention, having five nurses and two doctors constantly in attendance to her wants until she died. She was the property of General Wm. Ensign, of Buffalo, and valued at $25,000.

ALDERMAN NEUBERT yesterday had a visit from Gerhard Maugh, who made an information before the aforesaid official and battery against Fred Richter and John Stephan. Richter is a saloon-keeper in Allegheny, and Maugh, a day or two ago, paid it a visit. While in there he got into a dispute with Richter, whom, he alleges, threw him out of the house, falling heavily against a tree-box; while down, Stephan, he alleges, deliberately came up to him and struck him a severe blow, blacking both of his eyes. Stephan was arrested, and thereupon entered a cross-suit against Maugh for assault and battery. He alleges that after Maugh was thrown out of the saloon, he (Stephan) went to him to assist him, and got a severe blow for his trouble. Both cases have been held for a hearing.

A Model House.

It is said that the largest and most complete hotel in America, if not in the world, is the Grand Central of New York. It may have two thousand guests under its roof, yet every detail of the vast machinery moves with a systematic precision as curious as it is admirable. At the table one may get a meal from morning until night, and command every luxury of the market. He may ascend and descend by rapid elevators, that ply between basement and dome. In the great laundry six thousand pieces may be washed and ironed every three hours. Its marble vestibule is the rallying point of business men from every part of the country, and in the luxurious parlors and broad corridors may be seen a congregation of youth and beauty representing all sections and climes. Finally, the cost of enjoying this "perfect home" of the traveler is less than if he attempted to support himself or family on the European plan.

The American.

The American Overseaming Buttonhole and Family Sewing Machine does not rely on antiquity of invention nor upon hearsay reputation. Its superior merits will, however, be demonstrated to the satisfaction of the most skeptical by visiting Mr. James Espy, the agent, No. 178 Liberty street.

New China

Being received daily at R. E. Breed & Co.'s, No. 100 Wood street.

Easily Decided.

An amusing incident occurred this week in one of the outer wards, which is worth recording. A lady named Gangweisch had made up her mind to purchase one of those useful articles—a sewing machine. By some mysterious means this fact became known to the army of canvassers, who rove from door to door, soliciting orders, and the house was soon fairly besieged. A lively contest ensued, and the contestants were not satisfied with stating the perfections, real or imagined, of their various machines, but proposed to make an exhibition of them on the lady's floor. Just as the contest was about to commence, a neighbor entered the house. She informed Mrs. G. that she had gone through the same annoyance, and had stopped it by buying a Singer Machine, and begged her Mrs. G. to visit her residence and see it in operation. This settled the whole matter, and Mrs. G. now possesses a Singer Sewing Machine.

Without the Blessing

Of health, life is a burden. Yet many ladies sacrifice their health by using machines that are hard to work. The "Domestic" runs so easily that an invalid can enjoy working it.

Not the Oldest, But the Best.

It is not claimed for the extensive furniture house of Messrs. D. W. Hunneman & Co., Nos. 41 and 43 West Ohio street, Allegheny city, that it is the oldest of the kind; but it is claimed, and we think we have shown sufficient, to be the best of the kind to deal with in the city. Any one wanting furniture of any description will do well to call on them before making their purchase. You will find their stock very large and complete and embracing all the very latest styles and novelties.

Losses Promptly Adjusted.

Among the many advantages accruing to the insured in the Ben Franklin Insurance Company, No. 16 West Ohio street, Allegheny city, by far the most important is the promptitude with which all losses incurred are adjusted. As an instance of the dispatch used in the payment of losses we would mention the fact that Mr. H. L. Comer, who met with considerable loss by the partial burning of his store in East Liberty on Thursday evening last, received the full amount of his loss on the day following. In all cases the losses of the insured are adjusted at the earliest possible moment, thus saving them trouble and annoyance. If you have property to insure you can do no better than to patronize a policy in this thoroughly reliable home company.

It Won't Disturb the Baby.

You can sew in the same room in which the child is asleep without disturbing the slumbers of the little innocent—if you use the "Domestic" Sewing Machine.

Decoration Day

May not be observed this year, but the novelties and "nobby" styles in hats and caps at Goodman & Mackley's are "the observed of all observers."

The Crime of Making a Twenty Foot Lot.

See this week's *Real Estate Register*. For sale by all newsdealers.

A Delightful Stroll.

Those of our readers who appreciate fine scenery, for which Pittsburgh should be famous, will thank us for directing them to a convenient spot of exquisite loveliness. Take the Connellsville or Castle City Farm or North Homestead Station, go up the new road to the platform immediately above the station, and there opens to your view a vision of beauty that the Rhine cannot surpass. Without stint of shining river, green slopes, jutting bluffs and receding valleys dotted here and there with cottages, farm houses and thrifty villages are taken in at a glance; but we will not attempt a description; only those who see it can comprehend its beauty. An hour's stroll among the surrounding forest trees, the ferns, the mosses and wild flowers is enjoyment worth the average "summer boarding." Go and see it.

The Crime of Making a Twenty Foot Lot.

See this week's *Real Estate Register*. For sale by all newsdealers.

Caution.

Every genuine box of DR. MCLANE'S LIVER PILLS bears the signature of Fleming Brothers, Pittsburgh, Pa., and their name blown in the glass. Take no other. The market is full of imitations.

It is the popular verdict that people who have been accustomed to the use of Bitters or Cordials, are obliged eventually to resort to MCLANE'S LIVER PILLS for permanent relief.

It Has Stood the Test for Years,

And has never been known to fail when rightly used; always ready for use, giving perfect satisfaction in every case; doing all kinds of work in a neat and substantial manner, and yet costing no more than any other machine in the market. This machine which is the only one that can work a buttonhole, is known as the American Overseaming Buttonhole and Family Sewing Machine. Mr. James Espy, No. 178 Liberty street, is the agent for the American.

The Leading Jeweler of Allegheny.

No one who has visited the magnificent salesroom of Mr. John Mitsch, No. 92 East Ohio street, Allegheny city, and examined his unusually fine and extensive stock of watches, clock jewelry, and diamonds, and his skill in the matter of repairing a time piece, will hesitate to acknowledge him as the leading jeweler of Allegheny. He has now on hand a complete assortment of ladies' and gentlemen's gold and silver watches, gold chains, finger rings, ladies' sets, earrings, breast pins, fine French and American hunting watches, etc., well worth the attention of all disposed to buy. At this store will also be found a fine lot of silver plated forks and spoons. All articles are sold at low prices.

A Snaring Dog.

A troublesome cat, a crying child, and a clattering sewing machine are enough to drive a body wild. But the "Domestic" Sewing Machine runs so silently that it quiets everything else in the family, and produces happiness and tranquility.

Fine Clothing at Low Prices.

If you want to buy a suit for spring or summer, first visit the Boston One Price Clothing House, No. 95 Smithfield street, examine the goods and ascertain the prices. It is an agreed fact that Mr. Rossiter, the superintendent is now selling the finest and most fashionable as well as the most artistically cut and durable garments as low as the goods can be purchased in New York or Philadelphia at wholesale. The superior inducements held out at the Boston clothing house must attract a heavy patronage and the enterprise be most liberally sustained. That it deserves to be is apparent to all visitors.

The Only One

It should be borne in mind by all who want a sewing machine that the American is the only one capable of working buttonholes, or doing over-hand seaming. James Espy agent, No. 178 Liberty street.

Every Lady

Who uses a "Domestic" Sewing Machine finds it such a domestic comfort that she prefers and recommends it above all others.

"Baggage Smashers."

The utter disregard for the rights of individuals and the wanton disposition to destroy property evinced on the part of baggage masters as a class, has earned them the unenviable title of "baggage smashers," and while the boundless destructiveness in their craniums is unusually developed or not, is a question for the phrenologists; but that the public were an unwilling prey to their vindictive attacks upon trunks until Joe Liebler brought out one that sets them at defiance, will be readily admitted. Joe well deserves the favor and patronage of all trunk buyers for this effective invention, for the "tender mercies" of these unrelenting enemies to all travelers. Call at No. 104 Wood street and buy the best and cheapest trunk offered in the city.

A Widow with Nine Children

Can do the sewing for her whole family with perfect delight on the "Domestic" Sewing Machine.

Not the Cheapest but the Best.

The merit of the Keystone Sewing Machine does not consist in its cheapness. Machines whose only advantage consists in the low price at which they are sold will prove dearest in the end. The Keystone on the contrary is a first class machine and is sold at the same price as other first class machines are sold. But this is not all, for it requires but little demonstration to show that it is the most perfect, simple and reliable lock stitch family sewing machine ever invented. It is elegant in style and finish; perfectly simple in construction; noiseless in operation; makes perfect work on every description of material, has more space under the arm than any other family machine, and in short combines all the advantages of other machines without their defects. Mr. F. B. Kenner, agent, No. 24 Fifth avenue, second story.

The Crime of Making a Twenty Foot Lot.

See this week's *Real Estate Register*. For sale by all newsdealers.

Great Success.

Messrs. Workman & Davis are meeting with great success in the manufacture and sale of carriages. In this every one must concur who pays a visit to their shops, Nos. 42, 44, 46 and 48 Arch street, Allegheny City, or to their repository, Nos. 167, 169 and 171 Penn street. If a persons desires to buy a carriage, jogger wagon, barouche, phaeton or buck wagon, we know of no similar establishment here or in the East where they can obtain better work or lower prices. Messrs. Workman & Davis are great and enterprising manufacturers and offer such liberal inducements to buyers that there is no excuse for the use of an old or second-hand vehicle. The small outlay required will more than be compensated for in the ease and elegance of one of their fine and stylish vehicles.

The Supplemental Treaty

Is attracting great attention; so, also, are the fine and fashionable hats and caps at Goodman & Mackley's, No. 117 Wood street.

Clatter! Clatter! Clatter!

You hear it with the old-fashioned sewing machines, but the noiseless movement of the "Domestic" cannot be heard by everybody who loves peace and quiet in the house.

Turkish Folding Spring Bed

Is the best and most popular bed in the market, for sale only at E. Edmundson & Son's, 55 Market street.

Stylish Spring Clothing.

All the latest and most fashionable styles of spring clothing have just been received by Mr. J. Hannach, the popular clothier, formerly of Fifth avenue and Market street, now of No. 5 Sixth street (late St. Clair). Mr. Hannach has one of the finest and most complete stocks of ready made clothing in the city. His goods cannot be surpassed in make, style or price. Give him a call and examine the goods.

Over 100 Patterns

Of lace curtains to select from at Edmundson & Son's, 55 Market street.

The Diamond Carriage Works.

At the great carriage works of Messrs. McCallin, Cochran & Co., Nos. 52 and 53 West Diamond street, Allegheny City, our readers will find an assortment comprehensive enough to meet their various demands. The firm are constantly turning out vehicles to every description in great numbers, whereby they are enabled to offer the fullest variety and the most reasonable prices. Parties wanting carriages or buggies, open or covered, light or heavy, fancy or plain, for one horse or for two, can get an article to suit by calling on this firm; and those, too, wishing to procure a barouche or jagger wagon, or any style or kind of vehicle, from the most elegant to the plainest and most unpretending, have only to go to the Diamond Carriage Works and pick out the one they want, and it is at their disposal for a very small price. Messrs. McCallin, Cochran & Co. are also prepared to receive orders for the celebrated "Queen of the Road" buck wagon.

Draperies.

New and beautiful designs to be seen at E. Edmundson & Son's, 55 Market street.

Only $3 for a Lady's Elegant

Lasting 18-thread button boots. Only $2 50 for a lady's lasting 18-thread Polish boots. These are custom made and all guaranteed. At No. 28 Fifth avenue—W. G. Hoover, successor to W. B. Clapp & Co.

Extraordinary Chance to Secure Bargains

Gentlemen who have been disappointed elsewhere in trying to obtain perfect satisfaction in the prices and fit of their apparel will do well to call at my establishment, look at my facilities and low prices of splendid spring clothing.

Dress Suits at	$20 00.
Business Suits at	$10 00.
Walking Suits at	$12 00.
St. Nicholas Coat at	$8 00.
Derby Coat at	$10 00.
Morning Coat at	$5 00.
Spring Street Suits at	$11 00.
Boys' School Suits at	$4 00.
Boys' Street Suits at	$4 00.
Boys' Sunday Suits at	$8 50.
Fine White Vests at	$2 00.
Turkish Town Vests at	$3 00.
Alapaca Strip Coats at	$2 50.
Alapaca Black Coats at	$2 50.

The reason I can offer goods at low figures as above, I save in rent ...4 per cent.
Buying goods of first hands.....6 per cent.
Everybody knows I purchase goods in larger lots.....4 per cent.
The house is run on light expense..4 per cent.

20 per cent.

The public knows that I always give the worth of their dollars and cents. These are some of the reasons I can sell cheaper than other stores. I respectfully invite the entire public for to-morrow, if they want to save money. T. Tobias, 13 Sixth street, is really the cheapest and largest clothier in the county. Remember, the above prices will last for a few days only. Call early and satisfy yourself.

The Crime of Making a Twenty Foot Lot.

See this week's *Real Estate Register*. For sale by all newsdealers.

The Pittsburgh Steam Ice Cream Works.

We take pleasure in informing our readers of the unsurpassed facilities possessed by these works for furnishing families, church fairs, festivals, etc., with the purest, richest and finest flavored ice cream to be had in this city or vicinity. The proprietors of these works will supply those wanting this popular luxury on any quantity desired at their own doors, upon the most moderate terms. These works are fairly established and justly popular. They meet a want long felt in this community and are, therefore, deserving the patronage of an appreciative public. The superior quality of the cream, the reasonableness of the prices and the accommodating disposition manifested by the proprietor have already built up an extensive business.

The Pittsburgh Ice Cream Works, No. 61 Fifth avenue, is also the headquarters for soda water apparatus of all kinds.

Mowry Lots.

Mowry! Mowry! Are not quarter-acre lots in a location where none but stray woodpeckers visit, but are regulation size and in a location humming with industry and from which a woodpecker would fly in disgust. Last great sale on Saturday, May 18th at 2 P. M. Sill & Son sole agents, corner of Butler and Forty-second streets. A. McIlwaine, auctioneer.

Second Great Sale—Mowry Property.

On Saturday, May 18th, at 2 P. M. These lots front on Citizens' P. R. R. and Butler street, $40,000 worth sold on Wednesday. Sill & Son, sole agents, corner Butler and 42d streets. A. McIlwaine, auctioneer.

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Every Lady

Who uses a "Domestic" Sewing Machine finds it such a domestic comfort that she prefers and recommends it above all others.

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What is the Difference

Between a farmer and a seamstress? One gathers what he sows, and the other sews what she gathers, and she does it a great deal easier if she has an Improved Elliptic Sewing Machine to help her.

The Crime of Making a Twenty Foot Lot.

See this week's *Real Estate Register*. For sale by all newsdealers.

The Mutual Life Insurance Company of Pittsburgh.

Public attention is directed to the card of this institution which appears in another column of this paper. This home company is organized on a purely mutual basis and issuing policies on all desirable plans. When the fact is considered that no less than a million and a half of dollars are annually paid to eastern companies through Pittsburgh agencies for life insurance and that the assets of these companies accumulate so rapidly that some of them have reached ten millions of dollars in a few years, the importance of patronizing such a company as the Mutual Life Insurance Company of Pittsburgh, thus retaining and building up capital here, will be duly appreciated. The plan upon which this company is organized, the manner in which its affairs are conducted and the names of the well known citizens who are its officers will all be found in the advertisement to which our readers are referred. The office of the company No. 131 Smithfield street, where full information respecting its workings and plans will be furnished all who desire further particulars.

If You Want a Greeley Hat.

Or if you don't want a Greeley hat, go to Goodman & Mackley's, No. 117 Wood street.

The Crime of Making a Twenty Foot Lot.

See this week's *Real Estate Register*. For sale by all newsdealers.

Best and the Cheapest Goods

Are to be found at
GEORGE BEAVEN'S,
112 Federal Street,
Allegheny City.

Assorted canned fruit and vegetables.
Assorted English and American pickles, jellies, sauces, jams, preserves, catsups, olives, capers, mustards.
Fresh mackerel and salmon.
Spiced, pickled and fresh cove oysters, fresh and pickled lobsters, pickled and fresh clams, French mushrooms and peas, spotted meats, anchovies and shrimp paste, essence of shrimps and anchovie, Bengal, Chatney and Eagle brand condemned milk, &c., &c.

The Latest Styles.

And the most of them at Goodman & Mackley's hat and cap house, No. 117 Wood street.

The Crime of Making a Twenty Foot Lot.

See this week's *Real Estate Register*. For sale by all newsdealers.

Magazines.

Gildenfenny & Hess, 45 Fifth avenue, have just received the following magazines for June:

Scribner,
Atlantic,
Lippincott's,
Gody's Lady's Book,
Demorest's,
Frank Leslie's,
Young Folks,
Lady's Friend.

Initial Paper.

The ladies are all buying their initial paper at Gildenfenny & Hess', 45 Fifth avenue.

Pocket Books.

Call at 45 Fifth avenue if you wish a fine pocket book.

Advice to Greeley.

Throw away that old white hat, and buy one of Goodman & Mackley's best, No. 117 Wood street.

The Crime of Making a Twenty Foot Lot.

See this week's *Real Estate Register*. For sale by all newsdealers.

Best and Only Family Medicine—Sandford's Liver Invigorator.

A purely vegetable cathartic tonic—for dyspepsia, constipation, debility, sick headache, billious attacks and all derangements of liver, stomach and bowels. Ask your druggist for it. Beware of imitations.

The Crime of Making a Twenty Foot Lot.

See this week's *Real Estate Register*. For sale by all newsdealers.

Assorted Crates

White stone and common ware, suitable for country trade, at R. E. Breed & Co.'s, 100 Wood street.

INHALATION.

Its Value as a Remedial Agency in Diseases of the Organs of Respiration.

BY JAMES A. HUNTER, M. D.,
(Late of New York).

Letter No. XX.

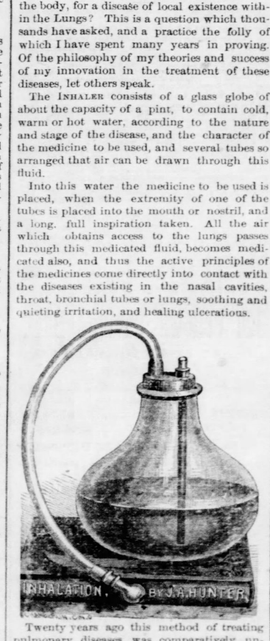
TO THE EDITOR—What is INHALATION? This question, so frequently asked, I propose to answer as briefly as possible, yet in terms which will enable all your readers to comprehend its theory and its application to the treatment of diseases of the breathing organs.

We say, "*Inhale*" a medicine in a similar sense to the expression, "*I take*" a medicine; but in the former case it is *drawn* into the bronchial tubes and air passages and cells of the lungs in the form of *Vapor*, with the air inspired at each inspiration, while in the latter case it is *taken* into the stomach; in a *fluid* or *solid* form, by the act of swallowing.

But why should we pour nauseous drugs into the stomach, that organ intended by nature to digest and elaborate nourishment for the body, for a disease of local existence within the Lungs? This is a question which thousands have asked, and a practice the folly of which I have spent many years in proving. Of the philosophy of my theories and success of my innovation in the treatment of these diseases, let others speak.

The INHALER consists of a glass globe of about the capacity of a pint, to contain cold, warm or hot water, according to the nature and stage of the disease, and the character of the medicine to be used, and several tubes so arranged that air can be drawn through this fluid.

Into this water the medicine to be used is placed, when the extremity of one of the tubes is placed into the mouth or nostril, and a long, full inspiration taken. All the air which obtains access to the lungs passes through this medicated fluid, becomes medicated also, and thus the active principles of the medicines come directly into contact with the diseases existing in the nasal cavities, throat, bronchial tubes or lungs, soothing and quieting irritation, and healing ulcerations.



Twenty years ago this method of treating pulmonary diseases was comparatively unknown in this country, notwithstanding Sir Charles Scudamore, an eminent English physician, had writtem a work upon the subject in 1835, from which I make the following extracts.

In concluding his preface he says:

"It is not upon selfish grounds I advocate this practice. What concerns my reputation or advantage, is trivial and transient when put by the side of this treatment; what relates to science and the interests of mankind is for all ages and of inestimable importance."

In an article in the London *Lancet*, detailing the results of his employment of it, he states:

"I am thoroughly convinced that in proportion as inhalation in tubercular consumption and chronic bronchitis is more used and really understood and done justice to, so will its high value become known and its use more extended."

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